

THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE FOR GRADUATES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

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The one hundred and thirty-eighth year of Dartmouth College opened Thursday morning, September twenty-sixth, with the chapel service and address by the President in Webster Hall. The enrollment of students for the year is:

Graduate Students	26
Seniors	192
Juniors	229
Sophomores	325
Freshmen	357

Total 1129

The geographical distribution of the entering class is:

Massachusetts	154	Connecticut	4
New Hampshire	56	California	2
New York	38	Michigan	2
Illinois	29	Maryland	2
Vermont	21	Florida	1
Maine	11	Indiana	1
Ohio	9	Kentucky	1
Iowa	6	Nebraska	1
New Jersey	6	Pennsylvania	1
Minnesota	5	Washington	1
District Columbia	5	W. Virginia	1

Total 357

The Medical School has an enrollment of 58, the Thayer School of 52, and the Tuck School of 44. Allowing for names duplicated the total enrollment of the College and the associated schools is 1217.

There are 2 more Seniors than last year, 31 more Juniors, 39 more Sophomores and 2 more Freshmen in the academic department.

Changes in the faculty of the College for 1907-1908 are as follows: Professor E. J. Bartlett has been granted leave of absence by the trustees for the first semester, on account of sickness. Doctor Bartlett has not been well for a long time and early in the fall an operation became necessary, from which recovery must be slow. It is hoped that

when he returns from England at the close of the semester, the change and the rest shall have restored to him health in measure far beyond that which has been his during recent years.

The following professors return to the College after a year on sabbatical leave of absence: Professor Richardson to the head of the English department, Professor Horne to the department of Philosophy, and Professor Husband to his work in Greek and Classical Philology. Mr. Gould, after a year's absence, during which he completed his work and gained a doctorate of Philosophy, returns to his place in the German department.

Professor Dixon, head of the department of Economics, is away on sabbatical year leave, doing expert work with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Doctor Jesse S. Reeves comes to the College in the department of Law and Political Science as assistant professor. Doctor Reeves is a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1891. He received his doctorate of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins in 1894. After a year's teaching he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1897. His work in this profession has been markedly successful. Last year he delivered the Albert Shaw Lectures upon Diplomatic History at Johns Hopkins. The lectures are now being published. He is the author of several monographs, and has been a frequent contributor of articles and reviews in the *American Historical Review* and elsewhere. He leaves his home in Richmond, Indiana, to the regret of the community and the press. He is characterized by the *Richmond Evening Item* as one "of that class of true citizens which we hear eulogized

from every pulpit and platform but too rarely find in real life." He comes to Dartmouth to take up the work, more congenial to him than the active practice of his profession, of a teacher and a scholar.

Doctor Frank A. Updyke comes also into the same department, as an assistant professor. Doctor Updyke graduated at Brown University in 1893, and took a Master's degree on examination in 1896. He was engaged in active teaching from 1893 to 1904. The next two years he spent in graduate study at the University of Chicago and Brown University. The collegiate year of 1906-1907 was spent by him in research and general study in Europe. He received the doctorate of Philosophy from Brown at the last Commencement.

Mr. Charles A. Proctor, Dartmouth 1900, takes up work as assistant professor of Mathematics. Mr. Proctor was as an undergraduate active in the College life. He was fullback on the football team for two years, and a point-winner on the track team. After graduation he remained as an assistant in the Physics department for a year. He was then awarded the Parker Fellowship by the College and went to Chicago University for continued graduate work. Here he was awarded, on the basis of excellence of work, one of the Chicago University Fellowships in Physics. While here he took up also advanced work in Mathematics. From Chicago he went to the University of Missouri, where he has been most successful in his work as a teacher. He has been teaching at Chicago University during the last quarter, and taking special work in advanced Mathematics. Mr. Proctor is of a family, on his mother's side, identi-

fied from early days with the instruction corps of Dartmouth. His great grandfather, Ebenezer Adams 1771, was professor of Mathematics at Dartmouth, as was his grandfather, Ira Young 1828. Professor Charles A. Young 1853, formerly a professor of Astronomy at Dartmouth, and later at Princeton, is his uncle. His father, John C. Proctor 1864, was professor of Greek 1870-79, until his death.

Another Dartmouth man, of an old-time Dartmouth family, is Julius A. Brown 1902, who comes as assistant professor of Physics. Mr. Brown, while in College, was actively identified with undergraduate life. He was president of the Christian Association, was an intercollegiate debater, and was guard on the football team. After graduation he remained as assistant for a year in the department of Physics. He was then awarded the conspicuous honor of a unanimous election as the first Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, from New Hampshire. At Oxford Mr. Brown has met the full expectations of those who knew him, doing work of highest grade and winning the honor of appointment as demonstrator in Physics at Oxford. Mr. Brown is a great-grandson of the President of the College, Francis Brown 1805, who gave his life to her in her hour of greatest need, in the controversy of the Dartmouth College Case. His grandfather, Samuel G. Brown 1831, was a professor here, and his father, Francis Brown 1870, is a trustee of the College, and one of her foremost scholars.

It is doubtful if any college in the country has an analogous coincidence,—the appointment on their own worths and achievements of two young men, rep-

resenting the fourth generations of their respective families closely identified with the College, to permanent positions.

Mr. Edmund E. Day, Dartmouth 1905, returns to the department of Economics, as an instructor, during Professor Dixon's absence. Mr. Day, as an undergraduate, was active in the management of athletics, and as an intercollegiate debater. After graduation he was in the department for a year as an assistant, and took the Master's degree. At Harvard, as Toppan scholar, he has continued his work in Economics, and has made an excellent record.

Mr. Charles R. Lingley has been appointed instructor in History. He graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1900, where he did special work in History, presenting for graduation a thesis on "The Executive Department under the First American State Constitution." After two years' teaching in the Barre, Mass., High School, he was recalled to his *Alma Mater*, where he was instructor in English and German for two years. In 1904 he won the George Bancroft Fellowship in History, and in 1905 the Schiff Fellowship in Political Science, spending two years at Columbia University in graduate work in History and Political Science, his special field being American History. During 1906-07 he was Master in History in the Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Maryland.

Mr. Ernest R. Greene comes to the department of Romance Languages as an assistant instructor. Mr. Greene is a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1901. He taught a year at Simmons College, and has since been

doing graduate work at Harvard, looking toward an advanced degree.

Mr. Ralph D. Beetle, of the class of 1906, comes to the department of Mathematics as assistant instructor. Mr. Beetle was a scholar of high rank in College, and completed his course in three years. He specialized in Mathematics and was the winner, his Sophomore year, of the Second Thayer Prize. Since graduation he has been teaching.

Mr. John W. E. Glattfeld, of the class of 1907, remains connected with the College as assistant instructor in Chemistry.

By the action of the Athletic Council Dartmouth is minus a baseball team. Good material was never so plenty as before the Council meeting. It was never so scarce as now. The situation is not quite as bad as it seemed to the man who asked how it could be that ten men were disqualified from a baseball "nine." Our "nine" consisted of thirteen; of these there are eligible three: a pitcher, a first-baseman, and a substitute third-baseman. To the ever reliable John Glaze has been assigned the task of finding and captaining a team to represent Dartmouth. Interest was never greater in the game of baseball, and the confidence and good wishes of all Dartmouth men, eligible and ineligible, will be with the new team.

To debar these ten men was a disagreeable task for the Council. They were and are good Dartmouth men and good fellows, no less than good baseball players. But they were the victims of a false perspective, and because they saw the pleasures of a summer or the applause of a baseball public or the ease of a sinecure position large, they put

themselves into a position where their amateurism was not plain.

The editorial of the *Dartmouth*, reflecting the undergraduate sentiment, was a credit to the sanity of judgment of the student body. It said: "Dartmouth's baseball team has been eliminated. The Athletic Council by its vote Friday evening in debarring ten players has put the College squarely on the platform of honesty in the interpretation of its own rules. It was drastic procedure, and we cannot be unmindful that by it Dartmouth loses the material for the best team in recent years. The action was for the good of the College, however. In spite of the fact that the Council's ruling hits some friend, probably, of every man in College, the undergraduates approve it with surprising unanimity.

"Participation in college athletics is a privilege, not a right, of college membership. This privilege belongs, as President Tucker so clearly pointed out in his address Thursday morning, only to those men who find their reward in college honor; it does not belong to those who seek to make reputations in college sport for ulterior motives, whether these be professional connection, a summer's outing, or the hero-worship of some provincial fandom. It is regrettable that the realization of this should not have been strong enough to protect the College from the recent action."

The alumnus of a time of different standards, perhaps out of touch with the trend of athletic policy, cannot fail to see the significance of words like those of President Tucker's in his opening address, spoken without knowledge of the proposed action of the Council, and

the action of the Council planned without knowledge of the President's address, both heartily and unanimously approved by the resident College. Altogether we are prouder of this than we should be of a baseball team undefeated throughout a season's schedule.

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The general funds of Dartmouth College are called upon to do more than they can do, and immediate relief is needed that our scholarship aid, already too little, shall not be still less, and that our instruction corps, hardly sufficient, may be increased. To this end the Tucker Alumni Scholarship and Instruction Fund exists. It has completed its first year with contributions from the alumni amounting to more than five thousand dollars. A report will soon be sent to every Dartmouth man, and it should receive careful consideration from all interested in the College. Meanwhile it is of interest that the Yale Alumni Fund, started in 1890, with a beginning not greater than that of our fund, yielded for the year just closed, from alumni gifts, \$72,283.

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There has recently been put on sale at the Secretary's office, at a dollar a copy, the "Dartmouth Roll of Honor,"—a military record of the sons of Dartmouth in the Union army and navy, 1861-1865. This book, compiled by Major E. D. Redington '61, and revised and edited by the late Major W. H. Hodgkins, honorary '97, has been published by authority of the Trustees of the College, under the supervision of Professor Eastman of the Board. We quote from the "Foreword:"

"To the present generation the War of the Rebellion is a matter of history. To those who were active at that period it recalls the magnificent response made

from all classes when the life of the nation was threatened. No class of people acted more promptly, cheerfully, or intelligently than did the college men. Many gave up their life work, surrendered bright prospects, and sacrificed all for their country. At school, college, and academy, studies were abandoned and students entered the army and navy in all grades,—in some cases whole classes enlisted.

"From the College and the Medical School Dartmouth contributed 652 of her alumni and undergraduates—a larger percentage than any other college in the North. To place on record the heroic work of these sons of Dartmouth, whose names should be imperishably immortalized, is an honorable distinction to have been achieved by the President and Trustees of the College."

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The BI-MONTHLY takes pleasure in announcing the increase of its editorial board to four members, Mr. Ashley Kingsley Hardy '94, and Mr. Homer Eaton Keyes '00, will begin their work as associate editors with the December number. Both of these men have especial qualifications for the positions, and their participation in the work for which an alumni magazine stands will make for its increased value and betterment. Moreover, to give greater worth to the alumni department it has been put into the hands of Mr. John Moore Comstock '77, of Chelsea, Vermont. All alumni notes, hereafter, should be addressed to him. Mr. Comstock is peculiarly fitted for this position through his wide knowledge of the activities of the alumni.

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Webster Hall, first used in the opening of the College in September and formally dedicated on Dartmouth Night, is a fit monument to Dartmouth's son. As an auditorium it is beautiful even beyond expectation, and as a part of the College plant it is already invaluable. The next number of the BI-MONTHLY will have a full description of this building.

THE AMOS TUCK ENDOWMENT FUND*

The Amos Tuck Endowment Fund, the gift of Mr. Edward Tuck of Paris, of the class of 1862, is of peculiar interest from several points of view.

It was the free and unsolicited gift of Mr. Tuck, who first announced his intention to the President of the College on occasion of a personal visit with Mr. Tuck in Paris in the spring of 1899. Though a resident abroad for many years, Mr. Tuck had kept in close relation with all matters of interest to him in this country. It is one of his marked characteristics that he never loses sight of a friend. The College had always held a place in his affection, waiting only, as it appeared, the fitting opportunity for some generous expression of his loyalty. The letter of gift, though a clear business statement, betrays the deep sentiment of the donor.

It was the gift of a son in honor of the memory of his father. The identification of the father, the Honorable Amos Tuck, with the College as graduate in the class of 1835 and as Trustee from 1857 to 1866 made the memorial at Dartmouth most fitting. But a memorial to Amos Tuck could not have been out of place anywhere within the range of his conspicuous career. At the bar, in congress, as a man of affairs, his integrity, and courage, and devotion made him one of the leaders of his time. There are few instances in the political history of the country of such a combination of sagacity and heroism as Mr. Tuck displayed in his

position at the political opening of the Anti-slavery Struggle. He is entitled to distinct recognition as one of the real founders of the Republican party.

The gift of Mr. Tuck was in its terms a marked example of financial sagacity. The gift was made in the securities of the Great Northern Railway Company and upon condition that the Trustees should not change the securities during the lifetime of the donor without his consent. The financial history of the endowment has been as follows:

The original gift of Mr. Tuck was 1700 shares of the preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, given in September 1899, and valued at \$300,000.

By taking advantage of the rights connected with the increase of the capital stock of the company, within a year the holding was increased by seventy shares without any cash expenditure.

In May 1901, by a similar process, the shares were increased by 230, making at this time a total of 2000 shares.

In August 1901 Mr. Tuck gave 500 shares more, valued at \$75,000 "for erecting, equipping and maintaining a building suited to the uses of the Tuck School."

In November 1901 the 2000 shares of the Great Northern Railway Co. were exchanged for 3610 shares of the Northern Securities Co. and the 500 shares belonging to the Building Fund for 900 of the new shares.

For the construction of the Tuck

*This is the first of a series of authorized statements which the Bi-MONTHLY will publish during the year, having to do with the resources and expenditures of the College.

Building 850 shares of the Northern Securities Co. stock were sold in February 1905, netting \$127,393.76.

Upon the dissolution of the Northern Securities Co. in April 1905, the 3660 shares were exchanged for 1092 shares of the Great Northern Railway Co., 1422 shares of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and 37 shares of Northern Securities Co. Stubs.

In July 1905, on account of the large increase in the market value of the securities, their value on the books was placed at \$500,000 distributed as follows: Great Northern \$269,000; Northern Pacific \$224,000; Northern Securities Stubs \$7000.

The next change took place in December 1905, when an increase in the capital stock, in the Great Northern, brought the total holding in that company up to 1230 shares.

At the time of the distribution of the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties in 1906, each share of the Great Northern Railway Co. received one share in the fund, thus receiving 1230 shares of this stock.

Lastly, the increase in the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Co. gave an additional 167 shares in 1907, bringing the total holding up to 1397 shares in this company.

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. voted an increase of their capital stock in 1907, and the installments thereon have been paid as they fell due, but the final adjustment has not been made as yet. When completed it will result in a substantial increase in the number of shares owned in this company.

The endowment has yielded the following annual income:

1900	\$ 9,047	(3 quarters)
1901	13,363	
1902	16,457	
1903	19,133	
1904	15,194	}
1905	21,997	
1906	18,090	

The endowment fund which Mr. Tuck created was definitely applied to the purposes of instruction,—“first and principally to the maintenance of the salaries of the President and faculty; second and in minor part to the maintenance and increase of the College library.” More specifically the donor added, “It is my expectation that the present and future Trustees will apply a portion of the income to the increase of existing salaries whenever the best interests of the College demand it, and a portion to the salaries of additional professorships which may in the future be established in the College proper or in post graduate departments should such be added at any time to the regular College course.”

In the earliest votes of the Trustees (Jan. 19, 1900) following the receipt of the fund, the intentions of Mr. Tuck were carried out at two points: “Voted, that in accordance with the provision made by the Amos Tuck Endowment Fund an advance of \$200 be made in the salary of each and all full professors in the academic department of the College at the beginning of the academic year 1900-1901.” “Voted, that a sum not exceeding \$4000 be appropriated this year from the accumulated income of the Tuck Fund to make up deficiencies in the library, this being in addition to the sum already voted.”

It has not been practicable to vote an

annual sum from the Tuck Fund for the increase of the library, but the annual charge upon the Tuck Fund for the increase of salaries begun in 1901 was doubled by the action of the Trustees in May, 1907, adding two hundred dollars again to the salaries of all professors in the academic department of the College, who had been for the past five years in the service of the College, making the annual charge for the increase of salaries now resting on the Tuck Fund \$8000.

The carrying out of the further intention of Mr. Tuck as stated in his letter of instructions—namely that the Trustees should apply “a portion also to the salaries of additional professorships which may in the future be established in the College proper or in post-graduate departments should such be added at any time to the College course”—required more careful consideration.

The various departments of the old curriculum—the Ancient Languages, English, Mathematics, Philosophy and Political Science, were fully recognized and each member of the group was partially endowed. The scientific departments were also partially endowed, while their efficiency had been greatly increased by the Butterfield and Wilder funds.

There remained a group of departments, each one of which was struggling to gain full recognition for which no permanent provision had been made, History, Economics, and the Modern Foreign Languages. In the further use of the income of the Tuck Fund the attention of the Trustees was naturally turned toward this group. At the same time their attention was arrested by the fact that a largely increasing number of

the graduates of the College was entering the more influential kinds of business, banking, foreign commerce, and the like, but without any preparation comparable with that through which others were passing into the professions. This situation, of serious import to the College, as it appeared to the Trustees, was put before Mr. Tuck. Advanced courses of study, especially in economics, which might give in part the preparation called for, were outlined. The example of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering was adduced as an illustration of what could be done to give professional standing to a hitherto unrecognized kind of work. The proposal was made looking to the establishment on similar lines of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance. To this proposal Mr. Tuck replied by cable, “Fully approve proposed action at all points,” and in a letter following under date of Dec. 29, 1899, he added by way of confirmation,—“The establishment of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance has my full approval. The statement which you make of its purpose and scope is clear and convincing. I believe it to be in the line of modern educational requirements and I shall be glad to see your plan put into effect.”

A year and a half later Mr. Tuck made an additional contribution to the Amos Tuck Endowment Fund for a building, in the terms stated in the following extract from a letter dated Aug. 9, 1901.

“In accordance with our verbal understanding of April last (at an interview in Boston), I am now sending you certificate for five hundred shares, preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway

Company of Minnesota, registered in the name of 'The Trustees of Dartmouth College,' to be added to the 'Amos Tuck Endowment Fund.'

"The purpose of this donation is to supply the necessary means for erecting, equipping and maintaining a building suited to the uses of the Tuck School of Administration and Finance, and incidentally for the accommodation of such other kindred departments of the College as the Trustees may deem wise and appropriate."

The original endowment fund carried upon the treasurer's book at \$500,000 remains intact and is increasing in value. The fund out of which the Tuck Building was erected, amounting to about \$135,000, was a separate gift for this specific purpose. The building as now

occupied serves in about equal measure the uses of the Tuck School and of "other kindred departments."

The present direct annual charge of the Tuck School upon the salary account is about \$7,000, of which an increasing part is met by tuition. The remaining income from the Tuck Fund is applied to departments for which no other financial provision, apart from tuition, has been made.

The Amos Tuck Endowment Fund, when considered in the light of the motives which prompted it, in the steady increase of its financial values, and in the timeliness of its application to the development of the College, is unique in the history of the benefactions to Dartmouth.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE OPENS

Formally Begins Its One Hundred Thirty-Ninth Year by an Address to the Students by President Tucker

The one hundred thirty-ninth year of Dartmouth College officially opened Thursday morning, September 26, with an enrollment the largest in the history of the College. The gathering of this large number in the elegant Webster Hall afforded excellent evidence of the growth of the College both in numbers of students and in its increasing number of buildings.

The College was addressed by President Tucker, who spoke his usually strong words, and who was listened to with earnest attention. Doctor Tucker said:

In the opening address of this year I continue the course of thought which I began two years ago, designed to emphasize the distinctive objects of college training. At that time I discussed the more personal bearing of college training, especially through its social influences, calling your attention to the increasing obligation, as it seemed to me, of our colleges to train men to become gentlemen. Last year I discussed the question—Are the colleges of today sufficiently honoring the claims of pure scholarship? I am now to speak of the relation of the American college to citizenship. I may add that it had been in my thought to conclude this series by the consideration of the question—Are our colleges now producing under other forms the equivalent of that altruism, which, at the origin of the older colleges, found its immediate and most vivid expression in religious consecration?

These four objects are, as I conceive, the objects for which our colleges and universities exist—personal culture, scholarship set toward truth, some superior qualifications for citizenship, and the spirit of altruism in some compelling form. The first aim, personal culture, is our inheritance from the English colleges. The second, scholarship in the modern sense, is an importation from the German university. The third, some superior qualifications for citizenship, is from the necessity of our national life more distinctively American. The divorce of scholarship from politics is at once the strength and the weakness of the German university. The English colleges have furnished in large measure the statesmen of England and the rulers of India, but chiefly because of that restricted type of leadership characteristic of a democracy led by an aristocracy. The American college stands committed, alike through its freedom of investigation and discussion, and through its early consecration, I can use no weaker term, to state and church—the American college stands committed to the production of the superior qualifications for citizenship. This obligation to the State has always found a place among the best traditions of our historic colleges. What is relatively new is our gradual recognition and understanding of the fact, that in a pure democracy like our own there can be no progress and no security, unless everything within it which has productive

power for good, is disposed and prepared to contribute to the public good according to its capacity and according to the relative value of its product.

I must be brief in the discussion of this subject, but before I say more upon it, I wish to recall each of the two preceding subjects for a word of renewed application.

The personal culture which marks the gentleman is based on self-control. The greatest test of self-control in college life is found as things are today in connection with college sports. Are we gaining in our ability to meet this test? To put the question bluntly, can college men be counted upon to play without getting mad? Can our colleges carry on intercollegiate contests without being obliged, from time to time, to suspend relations with one another? I do not recall an instance in the long rivalry between Oxford and Cambridge when it has been found necessary to suspend relations. It is relatively quite immaterial that we should spend time in improving the game, if we cannot, as we go on, improve the temper, the behavior, the spirit of fair play on the part of players and of their supporters.

Still further and to the same point, are we holding our gains in the interest of amateur as opposed to professional athletics? Apparently the temptations to evasion, or deception, or to open surrender to commercialism, in connection with baseball are too strong to be resisted. The academic player has not been able to maintain his separateness, his distinctness from the professional player. More demoralization, in my judgment, has come into college life from the commercial seductions of baseball, than from all the liabilities of any sort inherent in or associated with football, the really great and genuine academic game. If this demorali-

zation continues, I am prepared, as a lover and defender of college athletics, to advise the elimination of baseball, as an intercollegiate game, from college sports. I would confine academic games to games which have no outside market value, unless we can make the price we pay, and which we do pay most liberally, a sufficient reward—namely college honor.

Recalling in like manner the subject of scholarship, I ask, are we gaining in the spirit of scholarship? The results of enforced scholarship show I think a commendable gain. Through the careful certification of schools as well as of students, through the consistent advance in the requirements for admission, through the refusal to admit special students, and more recently through the abolition of the makeup system and the second examination, the faculty has changed very perceptibly the lower grades of scholarship. We have also gained somewhat in the results of stimulated scholarship, through the wiser use of the elective system, through the more suggestive and inviting arrangement of the curriculum, through the better adjustment of suitable courses to professional aims and methods, and especially through the growing freedom of intercourse between students and instructors. What we still lack in too large a degree is the free, courageous, exuberant spirit of scholarship. I should not like to believe, I do not believe, that half the men who go to college here or elsewhere are not capable of realizing the joy of the intellectual life. But I should not be willing to affirm that half the men in any college in this country do realize that joy. The scholar will come to his own in college sentiment when he shows the same zest and enthusiasm which the born athlete shows for the game, provided he shows himself equally

human, able to make full and ready contact with his fellows.

Returning to the subject immediately before us, I take up the third object of college training—training for citizenship. The college man, as I have said, ought to be the man of superior qualifications for citizenship. What are the superior qualifications for citizenship? I name first without hesitation, because always important but now necessary, the willingness to subordinate private interest to the public good. Why should I speak of anything which has become a necessity as a superior qualification? Because it is so rare. For generations the people of this country have been so rooted and grounded in individualism that almost instinctively a man's first thought of himself, in relation to the State, is as an individual and then, if at all, as a citizen. In consequence as the opportunity has presented itself in so many tempting forms, men have not hesitated, some thoughtlessly, others by all inventions and devices, to plunder the state, or the people through the State. We have become familiar with the process—the inflated tariff, the improper franchise, the special and often corrupt legislation, anything to convert public utilities into private gain. It is often charged by the supporters of a given monopoly that any attack upon the system tends to suppress private enterprise. No sane man has any contention with private enterprise except as it makes its gains at the public expense. It is the utter indifference of so many persons of power to the responsibility of citizenship which is awakening the surprise and fear of careful observers at home and abroad. Foreign observers are discussing the effect upon the life of the nation of this decline in patriotism. One of the most recent of them has written this ominous word—

"America, the model of nations, on the downward path." It is not necessary for us to accept this judgment or even to sympathize with it, but we cannot learn too early or too eagerly how to associate patriotism with the subordination of private interest to the public good. This is everyday patriotism, the only kind which avails a nation in the long years. I therefore say to you that unless you are willing to plan your lives to meet the demand of this kind of patriotism, and to so plan them that you will be able to resist very great temptations, you will graduate without any claim whatever to this superior qualification for citizenship.

A second superior qualification for citizenship lies in the ability to aid in the formation of public opinion. Public opinion is not the haphazard opinion of the many. It is made up in large degree of that moral sentiment which usually permeates the masses, but it can never accomplish even moral ends without an intelligent and well defined purpose. No man can expect to contribute much to public opinion who is destitute of genuine moral sympathies; neither can one contribute much who cannot help to interpret, to inform, to vitalize, and on occasion to organize public sentiment. True, there are times when wise men hold their peace and leave the field to experts. The contrast between the issues which centered in slavery and those which center in the currency, or the tariff, or taxation, or any strictly economic question is very marked. But soon or late every public question broadens into the wider ranges of discussion. Anyone can see the broadening process which is now going on from the economic into the political. Just over and beyond the questions of trusts, and tariffs, and transportation, there is emerging the far greater question of

governmental authority—the supreme question of sovereignty, where does it reside, how is it to be distributed, how enforced? Such questions as these inhere in the political responsibilities of citizenship. They cannot be “let out” to experts. In time they lead every man to the ballot box.

It is partly in anticipation of the return of these fundamental political issues that the department of Political Science has been enlarged and strengthened. Certainly every college man should have the opportunity for some clear understanding of the prerogatives of government and of its limitations, with a view to informing and advising his fellow citizens, as the proper occasion may arise, as well as for his own action.

This particular illustration is but one showing the present opportunity for the exercise of some superior qualification for citizenship. In the matter of forming public opinion the press may be supposed to cover the field. Indirectly the press does cover the field. It gives us for the most part the facts on which we form our opinions on public questions. But directly its influence might be greater. We ought to have more organs of reflective opinion. I marvel at the sanity, and accuracy, and insight with which some of the editorial editors on our dailies judge the passing issue. Probably something would be lost in their case if you should attempt to change this practice of ready judgment. But the average daily has become, through the enterprise of the trade or through public demand, so largely a newspaper, that I believe we are now ready, in much larger proportion, for the weekly organ of editorial opinion and criticism, assuming of course, that the man who takes more time to think will not think himself away

into cynicism, or pessimism, or some other dehumanizing “ism.”

A third superior qualification for citizenship consists in the fixed purpose, which should acquire the force of a habit, to relate one's work, one's business or profession, to the public welfare. We have already carried the idea of patriotism beyond the sacrifices incident to war. We are growing familiar with the extension of the idea to the discharge of all civic duties of an official sort. Governor Hughes has given impressive utterance to this enlarged view in the sentiment that the flag which floats over the offices of the government declares the same obligation with that which floats over the field of battle. Gradually the idea is being extended farther still. Dr. Ray Lankester, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in a recent address protests against the restriction of the idea of patriotism to the work of soldiers, statesmen, rulers, or any so-called public men, affirming that it covers equally the work of the more advanced scientists, and calling upon the universities of England to recognize this fact in their training. The sanitary work of science has gained popular recognition, as in the physical reconstruction of Panama, and in the treatment of the sleeping sickness in Africa, results of national significance. Many more captains of industry might be recognized as patriots if they were willing to rule out questionable methods of success, or to hold purely commercial rewards in abeyance. Why should not the process go on. Why should not every man's work be related, consciously related, to the public welfare. Popular recognition of the idea will follow, it cannot precede the fact.

You ask me if a man should choose his business or profession with reference to its

capacity for public service. I answer, yes, this is an honorable ground of choice. But under present conditions I think that it is equally, if not more honorable, to compel the business or profession which one may have chosen from personal fitness, to render just service to the community or nation. Just now the demand of patriotism is for the enforcement of moral obligation upon, or the infusion of moral life into, some unwilling businesses and some reluctant professions.

The last superior qualification for citizenship, which I name, may be found in the very honorable ambition to serve the State in the way of official duty. This may or may not involve seeking for an office. A man who is actuated by an honorable purpose ought not to be scared by popular terms of reproach. One man may honorably seek the same office which another man may as honorably decline or even despise. But my suggestion at this point does involve a political career, a career which I have no hesitancy in urging upon some of you: for in my judgment nothing short of a political career will allow you to accomplish much politically. Politics is too intricate and serious and continuous a business to be taken up and put by at will, or at the suggestion of one's friends, or even on the demand of a community. Politics is not really a business at all, but an "estate" after the language of the Prayer Book, and as such "not to be entered into unadvisedly or lightly," nor, as must be added, temporarily. The chief reason why so many political reforms never come to a conclusion is that those who oppose them know perfectly well that those who urge them are not in politics to stay. They have only to wait in the majority of cases, for things to resume their natural way, which is also their way. When the

political reformer really camps upon the enemy's ground, he is quite sure to win the field—that field; but then, what next? Where has the enemy gone and what is he doing?

In American politics there is one foe to a career, more deadly in some localities than in others, but almost everywhere a curse to political life, namely rotation in office. I do not refer to the spoils system, which has been so greatly curbed by the civil service, but to that foolish habit of mind on the part of the American people which considers office holding as an honor to be passed around. A man of some dignity, or wealth, or influence wants to be Mayor or Governor for the distinction. Why shouldn't he have a chance? And as a good many men want the position for the same reason, why should not the time of service be reduced to the minimum so that as many as possible may have the distinction? What plans can be carried out, what policy established, what progress made under such an arrangement, compared with the results which might be expected under more permanent service? Especially is the loss by this policy most seriously felt in municipal government, where the contrast with the government of European cities is so often taken to our discredit. The latest criticism which I have chanced to see is from Rear Admiral Chadwick:

"After such study as I have been able to give the subject, I have become convinced that the main cause of our failure is in placing city administration in the hands of haphazard short-term men. A change to a greater permanency of office is our primal need. This necessity is everywhere else recognized. In England we find the actual administration wholly in the hands of technical experts.

"But it is Germany which recognizes in

the greatest degree the business aspect of municipal administration. The Mayor in Germany is a Mayor by profession, a highly trained and experienced city administrator. He may be called, if he acquires a reputation, from city to city.'

This criticism overlooks certain methods to which we are bound politically, but I believe that the main point of the criticism is right.

In spite, however, of some outward conditions I am confident that the present times are favorable to the choice of a political career. From first to last a man seeking such a career must be honest, intelligent, courageous, and manifestly unselfish. Given these qualities, there is room as well as a demand for college men. The motives of such a career are upon you in common with men from other colleges. Perhaps the traditions of this college are specially urgent. I have had occasion to say to you elsewhere that from the beginning of the national life Dartmouth has always had representation in one or both houses of Congress, more frequently in both, as well as in other governmental positions. And its representatives have been influential. The late Commissioner of Education, Doctor Harris, remarked that his observation of men in Washington had led him to consider that the characteristic of public men from this College was directive force. I had not thought of this characteristic as worthy of special notice

in the history of the government, but upon reflection, I recalled such illustrations as Senator Proctor's speech forcing the issue on the freedom of Cuba, Mr. Dingley's persistent development of the tariff which bears his name, Thaddeus Stevens' policy of reconstruction, Salmon P. Chase's financial conduct of the Civil War, and Mr. Webster's permanent establishment of the principle of nationality. Opinions may vary as to the wisdom of some of these efforts and the value of their results, but the fact of directive force is clear. This force held in honor in our traditions may be perpetuated in many ways. A political career offers one permanent, and I think, a most timely opportunity for its exercise.

I express the hope, Gentlemen, that the mind of this College will always be hospitable to the claims of citizenship. I express the hope that your minds may be open to these claims here and now. The State cannot exist free, safe, and abiding without the devotion and sacrifice of the best. You have no right to expect to live in freedom and safety upon the devotion and sacrifices of other men. Whatever you may accomplish, or may fail to accomplish in the furtherance of your personal aims and ambitions, may you know in the final reckoning with yourselves, that you have given something of your best thought and purpose to the advancement and perpetuity of the nation.

THE REVEALING OF THE SONS OF GOD

A Sermon Preached by the Reverend Frank L. Janeway, Pastor of the College Church, the First Sunday of the Academic Year

For the earnest expectation of the creation waiteth for the revealing of the Sons of God. Rom. 8:19.

One of the greatest evidences of the grandeur of the Bible is found in the fact of the permanence of its teachings. Those teachings have come to us set in the frame of the opinions current at the time of their origin. As time goes on the setting becomes antique, but the teaching is as vital as though it were born but yesterday. It shines as a brilliant jewel set in gold cut after the fashion of ancient designs and burnished with the use of years. This text which we have chosen is such a truth. Its setting is an ancient and now abandoned world-view; but it itself is as true to this day as to the apostolic age.

The Jewish view of the world was naively simple. The world was an artificial creation, whose form was flat, whose birth was comparatively recent, and whose consummation in a fervent heat was not far remote. Above the earth were the heavens--seven of them at least. To the primitive Hebrew these heavens had windows whose opening caused the rain. Below the earth were "the waters under the earth;" on each side of it, defining its ends, was the sea. The characteristic of this cosmos in the eyes of the Apostle Paul was its tendency to corruption. "The creation is subjected to vanity," he writes to the Romans. It was under the bondage to corruption. The grass always

withers, the flower invariably fades. It seemed to Paul that this was the will of the Creator, and apparently the ephemerality of things perplexed him. It was a sign of evil, and the redemption of the world would include the deliverance of nature from the clutches of corruption. The occasion of that redemption would be the revealing of the sons of God. To this end the whole creation was "travailing and groaning in pain together till now." Even the Apostle and the first Christians also groaned for the redemption of their bodies, that they might be free from the trammels of the sinful flesh and released into the liberty of the Spirit as sons of God.

It is hardly necessary to point out how different our cosmology is from this. Instead of a flat earth bounded by a surrounding sea we have a round globe whose size is after all only that of a speck in the infinitude of space. Instead of the seven heavens overhead, we have the unmeasurable distances of space, with the stars so distant as to be measurable in light-years rather than in miles. There are for us no waters under the earth in the ancient sense. The origin of this system of suns and stars lies farther in the past than we can think, and we anticipate no early catastrophe which will terminate the process. We believe in some "far-off divine event, toward which the whole

creation moves," but we do not expect it soon; it is far off. Surely in almost every respect the world of the twentieth century is very different from the world of the first century. It is bigger, it is differently shaped, it is many centuries older, it is even more wonderful and mysterious, it is organic rather than mechanical, it looks farther into the future. But in one respect it is the same as the ancient world. It is earnestly expecting and persistently waiting for the revealing of the sons of God. To be sure the *form* of the expectation varies from that of old. We have learned to see the working of God by the gradual process of growth,—for our world is organic,—whereas the teachers of old saw the working of God mainly if not exclusively in catastrophes, for their world was mechanical. But the *fact* remains triumphant: we can find no other culmination to the world process than Paul found. The end of it all is still the same. There has appeared no more transcendent aim in the experience of men than the manifestation of God-like character. Probably to the apostle this revelation of a company of the sons of God was to come as the final event of the world's history, at which time as of old the creation would be delivered from corruption and "the wilderness and dry land should be glad and the desert blossom as the rose, and the glowing sands should become a pool and the thirsty ground springs of water." We today can not define the mode or the time, but we affirm the fact. The earnest expectation of the creation is for the revelation of the sons of God. The need of redemption is as urgent now as ever and the way of deliverance of the world from evil is by

the revelation of the sons of God. Read in the light of these considerations our text sounds like an excerpt from an essay of some modern moralist. It was much the same teaching as this that President Roosevelt gave forth at Provincetown about a month ago; and it is peculiarly applicable to our day, for our day is peculiarly an age of revelation. In the last century the process of revelation was exceptionally rapid and successful. The spirit of research and investigation took hold of men afresh and they have been busy drawing the coverings from off the face of the world. The archæologist has been busy with his spade revealing ancient cities with their hieroglyphic tablets and memorial stones. The historian with critical skill has been scraping the encrustations of tradition from the many narratives of the past, and has revealed to us the actual facts. The chemist has been at work with retort and test-tube revealing the new elements of the material world, and trying to reveal that they are transmutable. The physicist has been at work in his laboratory and has revealed to the world the electrons of the atom, rays of light which will penetrate flesh and bone and thick boards, and waves of the atmosphere which will carry without the aid of wires the messages from mid-ocean to the shore. The physician has taken his microscope and revealed to the world the germs which carry disease. The biologist has patiently taken various species of animal life under his observation and the geologist has scraped and tested the rocks and fissures, and they have revealed to the world the process of evolution. Other men have gone out into the poorer districts of the city and

have revealed the conditions in which thousands of men work and those in which they live. The age has been the age of disclosures.

And the investigator has turned his scrutiny also to the affairs of men as well as to the facts of nature. Have we not had revelations enough in the last five years to startle us? First of all the investigator pulled the covering off the face of our city governments and we saw fresh revelations of the shame of the cities. But the revelation disclosed few if any of the sons of God in the seats of municipal authority. Then the management of the insurance companies was laid bare and the world waited all but in vain for the revelation of the sons of God here. And another one turned the limelight on the methods of some of our industrial corporations. Another one has brought to light the commercial conditions in the Congo region, and while doubtless sometimes the investigator was merely a muckraker, yet the fact remains that the revelations were too seldom those of the sons of God, but rather they disclosed the sons of Satan. The world rejoices in the revelations of the scientist and the astronomer and physician, but under the revelation of the moralist of today it weeps. Great as are the revelations of new powers of the air and new facts of the earth, the world is unsatisfied—it will be content only with the revelation of the sons of God. What shall it profit us if we gain the whole world by research and investigation and have only those men who will use new knowledge and revealed power principally as aids to covetousness, greed, and wrongdoing? Despite the rich revelations of the scholar the earnest

expectation of the Creator waiteth persistently (such is the force of the word in the Greek) for the revelation of the sons of God.

II

If this is the earnest expectation of the world, we must feel the more deeply penitent for the concealed wickedness of our own lives. There is not a man of us here who has not a horror of self-revelation. This does not mean that we are hypocrites. Rather it indicates the contrary. Each one of us feels that there is within him another self whose baseness the outside world never sees. Some of our newspapers advertise themselves as containing "all the news that is fit to print." How much of our biography is fit to print? How much of our inner life could stand the light of the scrutiny of divine justice? Up at the hospital the physicians use the apparatus of the Roentgen Rays, by which the defects or disorders of the body are brought to light. In the light of these rays the fracture or the dislocation of the bone is revealed. Everyone of us would dread such a spiritual exposure of our hearts. We know too well how ugly the photograph would be. Inspired by our faith in God and our fellowship with Jesus Christ we hope to attain unto the prize of the high calling of God, and to qualify to be conformed unto the image of His Son. But who of us would endure having his thoughts of the past week, his vain ambitions, his evil desires, his deceitful compromises, his inner life—spread out before this pulpit exposed to the gaze of our fellow worshippers in this church? Would the revelation indicate that we were sons of God, as our Lord in his guiltlessness was a Son of God? Perhaps we

would be astounded at the way in which we take wicked advantage of our privacy.

Let us not carry this line of thought to any morbid extreme. We insist that we are not hypocrites, but we must ever remind ourselves that we are sinners. By the grace of God we are endowed with self-control whereby we can offset our inherent wickedness. We can keep evil purposes from manifesting themselves in bad deeds, and we can by force of will keep the lid on the seamy side of ourselves. It is by this constant discipline of self-control that the sons of God come to be revealed. But the test of our success comes when the self-control is removed. We all have to be tolerant of our friends for what they may say when they are coming out of ether. There is some truth in the saying of a certain type of sporting man, that "You can tell whether a man is a gentleman or not by the way in which he behaves when he is drunk" - though it is a poor sort of gentlemanliness which is not apparent till its subject becomes intoxicated.

Fortunately we can keep our baser tendencies hidden, but it will steady us as well as solemnize us to remember that there is an eye which looks not on the outward appearance but upon the heart. The Christian conscience has testified to its instinctive conviction that the deception of character can not be eternal by its doctrine of the judgment. The Marriage Service of the Book of Common Prayer charges the parties to truthfulness in view of the day "when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed." One of the most familiar collects describes God as him "before whom all hearts are open, all desires

known, and from whom no secrets are hid." The Scripture teaches us that we must all be made manifest before the judgment seat of Christ. The earnest expectation of the creation waits for men who can meet these tests of revelation and come out of them unquestionably true sons of God--holy as He is holy, merciful as He is merciful, pure as He is pure, perfect as He is perfect. The processes of life conspire to train men to that end, and the needs of the world cry out for the sons of God to deliver it from the clutches of corruption.

It is reported that when one of our most gifted American musical composers was stricken with paresis, his physicians asked his wife to let them remove him to a sanatorium, that she might be spared the sight of her husband after the disease had worked its ravages upon him. One of its characteristics, we are told, is to break down the inhibitory powers of self-control and so to give free scope to whatever vulgar, bestial and disgusting instincts the man may have, which he in his devotion to purity has bravely and successfully been repressing. Language may become vulgar and foul, and love may become coarsened into lust. But this wife refused the request in spite of the insistent urgings of the doctors, preferring to spend her remaining days with her husband in ministering to his needs, rejoicing in his companionship even in his decrepitude, and freely pardoning whatever in his weakness he might say or do that was unworthy of his former self. And those who have seen the patient as the disease fastens itself more and more upon him say that none of the fears of the doctors have been

realized, and that in spite of weakened faculties and failing strength the spirit of the man shines even more beautiful, that his thoughts seem sweeter and his love for his wife even lovelier and truer than before. The disease has been stripping the covering from his soul, and the revelation is that of a son of God.

III

We have chosen this line of thought for the first Sunday of our new College year, because it seems to us to be the heart of all true education. Education is, after all, largely self-revelation. The derivation of the word reminds us that it is a process of leading someone out from one condition to another. Socially, this process leads masses of men out of ignorance into knowledge—out of a state of helplessness into a state of self-reliance and ability. Personally, is it not the bringing out of a man that which is potentially in him? We speak of a man who has had new responsibility laid upon him and say that such an experience was just what he needed; it "*brought him out.*" Great crises bring out great men. The Revolution gave us Washington, and the Civil War gave us Lincoln. The ordeal of those crises developed those great souls. It brought *them* out. The school and the college does the same thing for the student. They reveal him for what he is. If good—we say that it brought him out; if bad, we sneer that it showed him up. It is the question of what kind of a "*him*" is to be revealed. And that is the question which comes to each one of us at the beginning of this year. What sort of a "*him*" is this process of our education going to reveal? The lesson of this morning insists that you

persist in expecting the revelation by this process of education of nothing short of a son of God. I beg of you solemnly that you will not be satisfied with yourself if at the end of your course you are revealed to be simply a famous athlete or a popular fellow. It is hardly necessary to beg you not to be satisfied with yourself if the years reveal you to be simply a brilliant scholar; unfortunately too few of us American undergraduates feel this temptation. We are generally only too ready to sacrifice good scholarship for the sake of good-fellowship. The world rejoices in good sportsmen and good social leaders and in good scholars, but it earnestly expects and persistently waits for the sons of God—the men who esteem virtue above wisdom and power, and who enrich knowledge with reverence. Such men are those which the world waits for the college to bring out. The college graduate should have the stamp of godliness upon him. That should be your ambition for your education, that it should reveal to the world the potential son of God which is in you and every man.

Is it too much to say that the world today is travailing and groaning in pain as the apostle conceived it to be years ago? Has not our political and commercial world been in convulsion in the past few years because of corruption? When the insurance investigations were on, did not the world breathe a sigh of relief when the investigation found a company where there was no dishonesty? Have we not heard the groans of cities struggling to free themselves from the clutches of this same corruption? We have seen San Francisco travailing and groaning in pain under the curse of the sons of iniquity

and greed, and persistently hoping and waiting for the revelation of sons of God who shall deliver the city. Have we not heard a similar groan, just recently from the state of Pennsylvania, swindled by corruption out of \$8,000,000? Can you describe the situation in Congo Free State otherwise than as the groaning of a people, crying for deliverance from greed? Have we not watched the meeting at The Hague with the earnest hope that it might reveal that men were becoming sons of God and were willing to trust each other in good faith as becomes brothers under the same Father in Heaven? The world suffering

beneath the curse of corruption groans, being burdened, and its earnest expectation still persistently waits for the revelation of the sons of God—men of righteousness and of faith—full of grace and truth—and it refuses to cease to expect them. From such men alone comes the redemption of society and the Kingdom of God. And where else should the world look with truer confidence than to the colleges, and to Dartmouth College as much as any, and more than many, for the revelation of the Sons of God? It lies with us to say whether or not the earnest expectation of the world is to wait in vain.

DARTMOUTH NIGHT

"Now in the name of him who stood that Dartmouth might stand I bid you pledge your love, your honor, your loyalty and your life." These words spoken by Melvin O. Adams, Esq., the presiding officer, and followed by the Dartmouth Song in unprecedented vigor and volume, closed on Friday evening, October 18, the impressive celebration of the "Dartmouth Night" of 1907.

With Webster Hall filled to overflowing—every seat occupied—with seventeen hundred students, alumni, and guests filling the great colonial auditorium, hung with the portraits and paintings of Dartmouth's distinguished sons, the meeting from beginning to end was one of intense enthusiasm and unparalleled spirit. The large, well-lighted hall, with noble pillars and lofty apse, resounded again and again with ringing cheers and with enthusiastic, almost tumultuous, applause.

With President Tucker giving the opening address, and formally dedicating Webster Hall, with Mr. Adams as presiding officer, with Judge Cross '41 to arouse the spirit and to awaken the memories of the past and bring them vividly into the present, with Mr. W. D. Quint '87 to infuse into poetry not only the humor and the pranks of the early days, but to stir even the most sluggish feeling by the sentiment of his poem, "The Iron and the Gold," it is small wonder that the large gathering was moved to enthusiasm.

Dartmouth Night of 1907 was successful in every respect and the significance of the celebration was doubled by

the simple yet impressive dedication of Webster Hall for academic uses.

At 7.45 the peal of the College bells summoned the undergraduate body, and promptly at eight o'clock President Tucker opened the meeting with his address of dedication.

President Tucker said:

Gentlemen of the College, of the Trustees, of the Faculty, graduates and undergraduates:

On the day on which Chief Justice Marshall announced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dartmouth College Case, Judge Hopkinson, associated with Mr. Webster as counsel for the College, wrote to President Francis Brown a letter of jubilation, closing with these words: "I would have an inscription over the door of your building,—Founded by Eleazar Wheelock, Refounded by Daniel Webster."

In that period of the one building the suggestion of Judge Hopkinson might have been carried out in its literalness, but the event which he had chiefly in mind was too near for men to think much of the way in which it should be put upon record. We can see more clearly in historic retrospect the significance of that event because of its relation to the greater event which had preceded it. The College was worthy of being refounded in law, because it had been founded in sacrifice. It was the sacrifice of Eleazar Wheelock which made the argument of Daniel Webster persuasive with tears, a kind of argument never before heard in the Supreme

Court room of the United States. While, therefore, we hold together in our reverent and affectionate loyalty the names of Wheelock and Webster, we hold them in discriminating loyalty. We have erected this building which bears on its front the name Webster Hall, and it may seem fit to the trustees to write upon or within the building the inscription to which I have referred. I trust that we shall never erect a building to Eleazar Wheelock. The only fit memorial to the heroic founder is the statue of the man himself, placed where it may command the daily life of the whole College, from which he withdrew his name, but into which he put his spirit. The laying of the corner stone of Webster Hall in 1901 was the objective point of the Webster Centennial. At the ceremony Mr. Streeter, of the Board of Trustees, presided, the corner stone was laid by Lewis Addison Armistead, great grandson of Daniel Webster, and the address was given by Ex-Governor Black of New York, of the class of '75. The general exercises of the Centennial, in charge of Professor Justin H. Smith, had been introduced on the previous day by addresses by Professors John K. Lord and Charles F. Richardson. They were continued in the evening by an out-of-door celebration of "Dartmouth Night." On the morning of the same day exercises were held in the College Church, of which the principal features were an oration by the Honorable Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts of the class of '74, and the conferring of honorary degrees. The exercises of the Centennial closed in the evening with a banquet at which the President introduced the guests of the College: His Excellency, the Governor

of New Hampshire, Edwin Webster Sanborn, Esq., of New York, Professor Francis Brown, the Honorable David Cross, Dr. William Everett, the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court.

The alumni subscription for the erection of Webster Hall had reached the sum of \$50,000 when it was arrested and diverted by the burning of Dartmouth Hall. The rebuilding of Dartmouth, the hall which held the traditions of the College, instantly took precedence as a matter alike of loyalty and of necessity. The subscription for Webster was merged in a subscription for the Dartmouth Buildings Fund designed to replace Dartmouth and to add the present hall. But it is quite fair to all other alumni and friends of the College to say that we owe this hall to the special gift of \$50,000 by the Honorable Stephen M. Crosby of the class of 1849, an ardent lover of the College and an ardent admirer of Mr. Webster.

Dartmouth Hall was built and furnished at a cost of almost exactly \$100,000. The cost of Webster Hall as it now stands, including the site of the building, is \$133,417, for which the treasurer has cash in hand to make complete payment. For the general furnishings of the building and for such adjustments to its uses as may be required, there remains about \$11,000 in uncollected subscriptions, a part of which may be considered available.

This enumeration does not include the gift of \$7,000 by J. Wyman Jones of the class of '41, to be expended in bronze doors upon which will be inscribed the names of his class: a fine suggestion of the way in which the

alumni may increase the value of the hall in itself or in its furnishings. If like gifts for Dartmouth—the clock, the gift of Dr. W. T. Smith, and the bell, the gift of J. Winslow Peirce '05,—are included in the Buildings Fund, the total amount subscribed and received in gifts is \$254,161. The original amount asked for was \$250,000.

At the time of the laying of the corner stone, Mr. Streeter announced that the building then contemplated would be devoted in part to offices of administration. The original intention of the trustees was outgrown in the years of delay, fortunately, as we can now see, leaving for larger fulfillment his statement of the chief use of the building. "In a stately hall," he went on to say, "will be gathered and preserved all that will keep in the general mind the romantic beginnings of the College, her splendid history, and the fine achievements of her more illustrious sons in the work of the world." How well this idea, with others of a strictly practical nature, has been embodied by the architect, Mr. Charles A. Rich of the class of '75, is attested by the judgment of all who are present. Would that he were here to recognize and acknowledge this universal sense of satisfaction in his work.

As a memorial hall its walls will be enriched with portraits and tablets. Later the rooms below may be fitted for a museum in which may be gathered objects of historic value. For the present distribution of portraits we are indebted to the artistic sense of Professor Keyes. In the apse are gathered such portraits as we have of those associated with the origin of the College, of those more immediately connected with

the Dartmouth College Case, and of the past Presidents of the College. At either end of the hall under either gallery, are small groups of men eminent in their different callings, lawyers, physicians, ministers and missionaries, and educators. And in the separate places upon the walls above and below are the portraits of benefactors and of individual alumni. The portraits of the trustees and of the faculty remain as yet in their respective rooms in the Library; and College Hall will be used hereafter as now for individual portraits.

Of the various representations of Mr. Webster in the possession of the College, two portraits have been selected and placed on easels in front of the columns supporting the apse—one by Alexander showing him as a comparatively young man (he was about thirty-six when he argued the Dartmouth College Case) and the other by Ames showing him in his maturity.

In the apse stands the mahogany office desk of Mr. Webster, presented by Professor Justin H. Smith, happily identified in part by the notes of the speech in reply to Hayne which were found in one of the drawers, and beside it the office chair of Mr. Webster in use at Marshfield, presented by Judge Richardson.

I trust that the College may yet possess a much larger collection of the memorabilia pertaining to Mr. Webster, including a complete collection of the portraits painted at different periods, and also the portraits of several of her distinguished alumni of which she is not now possessed, notably those of George Ticknor, Thaddeus Stevens, Joel Parker.

Webster Hall will also serve the

various uses of the general assembly hall of the College. It has already been fitly used for the opening exercises of the year and for Vesper services. It will be used for lectures and concerts under the auspices of the College, and for College plays, and for many of the meetings which bring the whole College together. Though no action has been taken by the trustees and faculty, I assume that it will be used for Commencement. It will not be without regret that we part company on Commencement Day with the old College Church, down whose aisle for more than a hundred years the graduates of Dartmouth have passed from the College into the world. The Baccalaureate will, I assume, retain its place there, but the inconvenience of the church for the processional features of Commencement has necessitated this hall with its ample spacing of aisle, platform, and apse. As the platform will be used from time to time as a stage, it will not be seated with fixed seats, but the apse will be seated with stalls.

This building then, being now substantially complete, with no debt or liability of any kind resting upon it, the willing offering of alumni and friends, I ask you, the recipients of the gift, to rise in acknowledgment of the gift, as in your presence, by the authority of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, I declare the formal opening of Webster Hall. And acting in their behalf I set apart this hall to the uses for which it was designed—to preserve the honorable and inspiring traditions of the College, to bring our illustrious dead into daily fellowship with the living, to quicken within us the sense of a common inheritance and of a common duty, to

enlarge our knowledge of men and of the world through the spoken word of scholars, discoverers, patriots, and benefactors of their kind, to refine our manners and to stimulate our taste through access to art, to give to us the full advantage of quick and ready contact of one with another, of each with all, and of all with those who represent the interests, the intellectual wealth, and the moral necessities of the world; and having fulfilled in us these objects of our desire, to send us out year by year inspired by example and fellowship, and charged with the sense of duty. To this end I implore the protecting care of Almighty God upon this building and upon all who from time to time may gather within its walls, and the assurance of His blessing that the spirit of the fathers may rest upon their children and upon their children's children while the College shall stand.

Following President Tucker's address the glee club rendered Richard Hovey's "Men of Dartmouth." President Tucker, after referring to the origin of Dartmouth Night in the old chapel and its outdoor celebration at the time of the Webster Centennial introduced Mr. Adams as presiding officer, saying in part: "I have asked to preside, the man than whom there is no one more capable among us to evoke the Dartmouth spirit, the man who while Old Dartmouth was still burning sent out to the alumni on that memorable occasion what he declared was 'not an invitation but a summons' (words which have become classic in Dartmouth literature), a man ever ready to respond to the call:—I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Melvin O. Adams of the class of '71."

Mr. Adams, with deep feeling, and characteristic dignity, spoke in part as follows:

"This latest, luminous Dartmouth Night already leads us into a new and ever brighter Dartmouth day. The spell of this glorious and magnificent memorial temple is upon us, and enshrined in our hearts is that inscription of Judge Hopkinson's, more enduring than if it were cast in bronze, or carved in stone. Every man feels the masterful grasp of the past upon his shoulder as he takes up his task and shoulders the responsibility that this noble building puts upon him." Mr. Adams, in acknowledgment of the glowing tribute paid him by President Tucker, then referred to his part in the rebuilding of Dartmouth Hall, declaring that it was but his opportunity—the time when the play came his way, and one which, since it occasioned an almost "pontifical blessing" from President Tucker, he prized more than any other that had ever come his way.

In introducing Francis E. Clark '73, he said: "Here is a man who like the Galilean has become a fisher of men, who has manned a squadron, and set sail, with the searchlight of truth and righteousness, —a man whose life-work had been quickened by the Dartmouth spirit. I beg to present the Reverend Francis E. Clark of the class of '73."

Mr. Clark said in part:

"Dartmouth is a college of traditions. Every Dartmouth man ought to find constant inspiration in the story of the romantic beginnings of the College. Money may build dormitories, but it cannot make traditions; and back of all these beautiful buildings is the noble and eternal spirit that produced them.

"With this in mind, there are certain things that I would do if I were again living my undergraduate days at Dartmouth. First, I would become better acquainted with the hills and the valleys and the plains of Hanover. Nowhere in the world is there a more striking example of rural loveliness. Again, I would become better acquainted with my fellows. The value of association with men is a value which cannot be learned from books. Finally, I would become better acquainted with Dartmouth's history, and strive, with that history as an impetus, to take a sympathetic interest in people and present problems. Then, with all sincerity, I could look up into the faces of the great alumni pictured here, and say, Thank God, I am a Dartmouth man."

After another selection by the glee club, Mr. Adams, in a most humorous speech, introduced Wilder D. Quint '87, who read the following poem:

THE IRON AND THE GOLD

Once on a time—all stories thus commence,
At least, whose pedigrees are worth two pence—
A Freshman sought the Hanoverian sky,
Resolved in his young soul to do or die.
Here on this very spot he pitched his tent,
Large as to size and moderate in rent,
And from the windows of his great square room
He heard a wail from out the gathering gloom
Of "football, Freshie; Oh, bring out your ball."
And, answering to that kindly caterwaul,
He joined the shaky army of his class,
An atom in a squirming, smothering mass.
Once, tossed aside by physics' natural rule,

He heard a bearded Junior's: "in, you fool!"
And venturing to ask the reason why,
"It's Dartmouth spirit, boy; get in, or die."

He found himself one hot September day
Bared to the waist and oiled for deadly fray,
One of a desperate, gladiatorial band
Sworn to protect a cane from Soph'more hand;
Beheld the throngs to view, from far and near,
The choice athletic show of all the year.
He felt the shock of battle in the street,
And in his midriff, too, and on his feet.
He gasped and wheezed and pulled and hauled and bled
For three long, awful hours until, half dead,
He and his gallant comrades lost the prize
Mainly because of pepper in their eyes.
Yet even so, imbibed with boyish trust
More Dartmouth spirit with the Dartmouth dust.

One later day, morn's exercises done,
In that lost, sainted room of prayers and fun,
Our Freshman, smiling a bravado smile,
Placed on his fated head a tall, silk tile.
Enough! The enemy with frenzied roar
Swept like a whirlpool out the chapel door.
The Dartmouth spirit smote that luckless hat,
Down o'er the Freshman's ears propelled it flat,
Then tore it strip by strip from off his head
Regardless if his hair came out instead.
And thus, in divers ways and many a place.
Our Freshman thrived and grew in strength and grace.
Hard hit, sometimes, but hitting hard again,

And deeming it disgraceful to complain.
Now, as he turns the Fates' completed page,
He knows he lived in Dartmouth's Iron Age.

Crude, noisy, swaggering times, I ween,
The days of pumps, stoves, mud, and kerosene;

Of midnight hen-coops cackling in dismay
When Dartmouth spirit passed along that way;

Of country dances ending oft in riot;
Of tin-horn symphonies to break the quiet
That professorial homes demand by right,
And now, I'm told, obtain by day or night;
Of wondrous costumes shrieking to the air;
Of Babylonian beards and perfumed hair;
Of Kibling's Op'ry House, that Thespian den

Where tragic "ham-fats" roared on six by ten;

Where dear Hank White retold his minstrel jest

And Barnabee's "Cork Leg" led all the rest;

Where "The Mikado" burst upon the town
And college fiddlers squeaked the chorus down;

And where, constrained to work his passage in,

Our Freshman played a stringless violin.
Such was the closing of the age I sing,

And I, who walked therein, this tribute bring:

Uncouth, perhaps it was, uncultured, raw,
Esthetic joys of life it seldom saw;

Yet from that smelter was the iron wrought

That made men stout of soul and firm of thought,

Who "kept the league of heart to heart," indeed,

And made their college love their purest creed.

* * * *

Twice have ten years sped away with
 equinox' races,
 Twice have ten springs filled the air with
 their blossoming perfume.
 Twice have ten winters thrown down their
 rich robes of pure ermine,
 Over the sentinel hills standing guard
 'round our Dartmouth.
 Changed are the streets and the ancient
 familiar places;
 Temples spring up as by magical craft of
 Aladdin;
 Rub but the lamp and behold the genii are
 ready
 Serving their master and bringing what-
 ever is called for.
 Even the night is no longer lit only by
 heaven,
 For, mid the branches of elms, look, yon
 star-points
 Glow in the dark like great fireflies caught
 and imprisoned.
 Vast is the change in the outward dress
 and appearance,
 Vaster the number who sit at the feet of
 the Mother;
 Yet in the keen air I catch the old spirit
 of Dartmouth,
 Hear in the shouts and the songs the same
 splendid fealty,
 See in the faces of youth nothing less of
 endeavor,
 Know that in spite of the years the real
 Dartmouth endureth.
 This is the golden age, truly, the epoch
 of beauty,
 Yet is the iron beneath it, the iron be-
 queathed you,
 You have adorned it, but, thanks to the
 Fates, you have kept it.
 So, in this place, with its name and its call-
 ing heroic,
 Type of that forehead of majesty, front of
 great Jupiter,

Worn by that champion of old whom for-
 ever we honor,
 Here, even here, are the iron and gold
 intermingled,
 Each to the other an ally, defying the
 future.

* * * *

Battles must come—but the men of old
 Dartmouth can fight them;
 Victories be won—for the men of old
 Dartmouth are strong;
 Causes be lost—yes, the gods are not
 always impartial;
 Yet in the losing what matter, if win-
 ning were wrong?

Honor's bright face smiles in field, in the
 world, in the cloister;
 She holds the shield o'er the heart of
 the man she may love,
 Girds on his sabre and sends him to con-
 flict exulting,
 Hands him his colors—you know them
 —as gifts from above.

On to the fight, then, whatever the foe to
 encounter,
 You with the new blood of youth burn-
 ing hot for the fray,
 Only remembering Justice is comrade to
 Courage,
 "One and inseparable,"—Dartmouth
 shall show you the way.

Professor Richardson was next intro-
 duced, and in a short but characteristic
 speech said:

"Too often we make the mistake of
 believing that Webster's only service to
 the College was the colossal service
 that he rendered in his great plea in the
 Dartmouth College Case. In point of
 fact, however, his loyalty to the Col-
 lege, from first to last, was nothing less
 than consecration. In his own choice
 of this College; in his fidelity to every

undergraduate and village duty; in his constant self-sacrifice to assist his brother Ezekiel, who was a Freshman when he himself was a Senior; and last, by sending his son Edward here (in Judge Cross' class), he expressed his abiding faith in the College. The memory of his unfailing loyalty should inspire every Dartmouth man today with the determination that his influence shall be the means of sending to Dartmouth at least one student who would not otherwise have attended this College."

Professor Richardson read the following selection from Webster's "News-Boys' Message to the Patrons of the Dartmouth Gazette" January 1, 1803, and preserved in a manuscript of Webster's undergraduate and early verse which has recently been acquired by the College:

"Let winter clothe the earth with snow,
And Boreas, if he chooses, blow;
The slow-paced moments to beguile
We'll talk of politics a while.

"It might amuse one to behold,
Like Julius in times of old,
How Bonaparte uprears his head,
Astonished Europe strikes with dread,
And condescends, to save all strife,
To elect himself consul for life.
How England murmurs at the times,
And Portugal, in silence, pines;
How Italy, and Switzerland,
Are, by his majesty's command,
Made 'indivisible and free';
How Spain, submissive, bends the
knee:—

Meanwhile, by cabinet collision,
Goes on the business of partition.

"See how the rulers of *our* nation,
Conduct their mammoth reformation.

Lo, on the wide tempestuous sea,
Of Godwin's plauded liberty,
Our public bark is tempest-driven,
Lost to all hope save that in heaven."

The glee club then rendered the often-sung but ever effective "Hanover Winter Song," after which Mr. Adams introduced as the last speaker of the evening, Judge Cross of the class of '41, who was received amidst an enthusiasm of applause that swept in waves over the great audience. Judge Cross, deeply affected, spoke in brief as follows:

"As I look about this hall my deepest emotions are stirred. I wish I could express the feelings that came over me when, in company with dear Doctor Tucker, I first entered this beautiful hall. But I cannot tell them; they lie too deep for speech.

"This hall is a fitting memorial for Daniel Webster. It is Websterian. How many times have I enjoyed standing at the Crawford House in the White Mountains and looking at Mt. Webster. I never tire of looking at that mountain; it, also, is Websterian. I have seen Daniel Webster in the senate. I saw him in 1843 at Bunker Hill. I saw him as he spoke to fifty thousand people, and I was thrilled by his eloquence.

"But Daniel Webster, great as a statesman, great as a lawyer, was withal a son of Dartmouth. He was our brother. You remember how he went home to Salisbury and fired his brother Ezekiel with enthusiasm to enter Dartmouth, and how, while teaching over in Fryeburg, Maine, he copied deeds that he might send Ezekiel a little money. Has that brotherly love ceased? No! It exists today. It will abide forever.

"Brothers of the class of 1911: It is seventy years since I came to Hanover

as a Freshman—*seventy years!*—and it seems one bright, continuous day. I almost wish I could enter the class of 1911. But no! Your years are before you; mine are past. In all that you do, be loyal brothers. Remember, as Doctor Tucker has said, that 'the spirit of altruism is a compelling force today.' As you read this book ['Human Bul-

lets'], cultivate the spirit of helpfulness. Be true, be honest, be loyal, and you will give expression to the blessed Dartmouth spirit.'

The evening was then closed by all rising for the "Dartmouth Song," and in acceptance of the pledge to the College, called for by Mr. Adams.

THE NINTH TRIENNIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA*

By John M. Poor, Ph.D.

The Ninth Triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa met on Thursday, September 12, 1907, at Williamsburg, Va., under the auspices of the parent chapter at the College of William and Mary. The invitation to meet on this historic spot was extended to the Senate by the Alpha Chapter of Virginia through Senator Colonel William Lamb of Norfolk, Va. It was heartily seconded by the ladies of Williamsburg, to whom the thanks of those present are due for making the meeting so successful socially and adding to the profitableness of the occasion by opening their homes and acting as guides to the many points of historic interest in the region. The invitation was accepted by the officers of the Society with full appreciation of its appropriateness, but with fear as to the attendance. In this, however, all were happily disappointed for the attendance actually exceeded that of previous Councils, about fifty of the sixty-three chapters being represented by delegates, while Senators, delegates, and friends of the Society together numbered about one hundred. Accommodations were severely taxed, but inconvenience and delay were forgotten in the enthusiasm of the gathering and the cordial hospitality with which all were received.

The delegates began to arrive early on

Wednesday, September 11. A meeting of the Senate followed in the afternoon, while those who were free to do so visited points of historic interest in the village. At eight o'clock a public meeting was held in the College Chapel, at which Colonel William Lamb acted as presiding officer in the absence of the Vice President, Rev. Eben B. Parsons of Williamstown, Mass. The exercises were as follows:

Address of Welcome, President Lyon G. Tyler LL.D., Williamsburg, Va.

Historical address, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, A.M., High Bridge, N. J., "Our Phi Beta Kappa Fathers in Fraternity and Public Life."

Poem, Prof. J. Leslie Hall, Ph.D., Williamsburg, Va.

Oration, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL.D., Amherst, Mass. "Philosophy the Guide of Life."

This meeting was followed by a reception given by the ladies of Williamsburg to the delegates and their friends.

The business meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, September 12, in the College Chapel. It consisted of morning and afternoon sessions. The following officers for the next three years were elected: President, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, Amherst, Mass.; vice president, Col. John J. McCook,

*Delegates to the Council from the Dartmouth chapter were Prof. George D. Lord and Prof. John M. Poor.

New York City; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, High Bridge, N. J.

Colonel William Lamb was elected Senator for life, and the following were elected to the Senate for the term 1907-1913: Prof. Henry L. Chapman, Brunswick, Me.; Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, High Bridge, N. J.; Prof. Eben Alexander, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Pres. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York City; Pres. George E. MacLean, Iowa City, Iowa; Pres. Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley, Mass.; Prof. Augustus T. Murray, Stanford, Cal.

Among the Senators whose term will expire in 1910 vacancies had been caused by the recent death of the President of the Society, Dr. John A. DeRemer, the declination of President Arthur T. Hadley, and the election of Col. Thomas W. Higginson as Senator for life, to fill these vacancies the following were elected: Pres. Charles Cuthbert Hall, New York City; Prof. Edward B. Reed, New Haven, Ct; Hon. Oscar S. Straus, New York City.

These with the following constitute the group of Senators whose term will expire in 1910: Dean Edward A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. Samuel Hart, Middletown, Ct.; Editor Hamilton W. Mabie, New York City; Col. John J. McCook, New York City; Pres. James M. Taylor, Poughkeepsie,

N. Y.; Editor Talcott Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the matter of securing greater uniformity for membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the question of requirements for such membership, it was the sense of the meeting, after discussion, that conservatism should be shown in granting charters, but that great freedom should be allowed each chapter in laying down rules for membership.

An object of interest to all was the book containing the original records of the parent chapter from its foundation by students of William and Mary in January, 1777, till its discontinuance in January, 1781. By vote of the Council these records are to be reproduced photographically and published, at least in part, in such form as to be easily available.

Upon their own application and on recommendation by the Senate, charters were granted to eight institutions as follows: University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A reception at the "Powder House" followed the adjournment of the Council at about four o'clock.

The next meeting of the Council in 1910 will undoubtedly be held with another chapter of the Society, thus continuing the custom so happily suggested by William and Mary.

COLLEGE NEWS

FOOTBALL

DARTMOUTH 12—NORWICH 0

Dartmouth opened the football season September 28, on the Alumni Oval, with a 12 to 0 victory over Norwich University. Although a hard rain precluded fast playing, the work of the College eleven was good enough to show considerable promise.

Dartmouth scored a touchdown and goal in each half. After two unsuccessful attempts at field goals, the College team, aided largely by two excellent forward passes, carried the ball across the visitors' goal-line. In the second half, Dartmouth several times went to the visitors' 15-yard line, only to lose its advantage through penalties. Finally, however, Ruxton received the ball on a forward pass, and crossed the line.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH	NORWICH
Kennedy (DeAngelis, Ingersoll), le	re, Reid
R. Bankart (Robbins), lt	rt, Huntley
Baldwin, lg	rg, Smith
Brusse (Dillingham), c	c, Campbell
Tobin (Morrill), rg	lg, Cassidy
Lang (Pierce), rt	lt, Ruber
Schildmiller (Saxton, Ruxton), re	le, Clarkson (Brinkerhoff)
Glaze (Knight), qb	qb, Caswell
Stuart (Daley), lhb	rhb, Barney
L. Bankart, rhb	lhb, Barber
Rich (Cooper, Dudley), fb	fb, Damon
Score—Dartmouth 12, Norwich 0. Touchdowns—L. Bankart, Ruxton. Goals from touchdowns—Glaze, R. Bankart. Umpire—Hall, Boston. Referee—Turner, Norwich. Linesmen—Brown, Dartmouth; Blanchard, Norwich. Time—15-minute halves.	

DARTMOUTH 0—VERMONT 0

Dartmouth met the University of Vermont on the Oval Wednesday, October 2; and in a game in which the visitors had a slight advantage of Dartmouth, neither team scored.

Vermont received the ball on the kick-off, and immediately made long gains on end runs. The visitors soon tried the forward pass unsuccessfully, however, and after several exchanges of punts Dartmouth took the ball to Vermont's 30-yard line, where Captain Glaze was preparing to try a goal from the field just as the whistle blew. In the second half Captain Watkins barely failed in a similar attempt.

The visitors kept the ball in Dartmouth's territory most of the time, only once allowing Dartmouth to come within striking distance of their goal. Their work was at once more varied and more unified than Dartmouth's. The absence of Lang weakened Dartmouth's defence.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH	VERMONT
Kennedy (DeAngelis), le	re, Buck
R. Bankart, lt	rt, Welch
Thayer, lg	rg, Hughes
Brusse (Dillingham) c	c, Wright
Tobin, rg	lg, Frank
Baldwin, rt	lt, Cassidy
Schildmiller (Saxton), re	le, Keislick
Glaze, qb	qb, Pike
Stuart, lhb	rhb, White
Marks (Ingersoll, rhb	lhb, Watkins
Rich (L. Bankart), fb	fb, Smith
Score—Dartmouth 0, Vermont 0. Referee—Cloudman, Vermont. Umpire—Brown, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Clough, Dartmouth; Pierce, Dartmouth; Smith, Dartmouth. Timer—Bolser, Dartmouth. Time—20 and 15 minute halves.	

DARTMOUTH 6—TUFTS 0

Dartmouth defeated Tufts in an interesting game on the Oval, October 5. The score was 6 to 0, but would perhaps have been higher had it not been for repeated penalties. Dartmouth made sixteen first downs, while Tufts made its distance only three times.

The College eleven began its attack with enthusiasm, and after six minutes of play, scored the only touch-down of the afternoon. Dartmouth had the better of the contest, however, threatening the Tufts goal-line several times, and twice missing goals from the field by narrow margins.

Despite the fact that Lang, Marks, and Schildmiller were not in the game, Dartmouth showed a strong improvement over its work against Vermont. Ingersoll distinguished himself by his hard plunges on tackle plays. Both teams tried the forward pass, but Dartmouth met with greater success than Tufts. The game also demonstrated that the Dartmouth line had made commendable progress since the Vermont game.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH	TUFTS
Kennedy (DeAngelis), le	re, Sullivan
R. Bankart, lt	rt, Chase
Robbins (Chase), lg	rg, Eager (Burt)
Brusse, c	c, Ireland
Tobin, rg	lg, Houston
Baldwin, rt	lt, Marr
Saxton, re	le, Hubbard
Glaze, qb	qb, Green (Dietrick)
Stuart, lhb	rhb, Smith (Cousun, Greene)
Ingersoll, rhb	lhb, Wallace
L. Bankart, fb	fb, Cooper
Score—Dartmouth 6, Tufts 0. Touchdown	
—Ingersoll. Goal from touchdown—Glaze.	
Umpire—Brown, Tufts. Referee—Clough,	
Dartmouth. Field Judge—Brown, Dartmouth.	
Linesmen—Smith, Dartmouth; Cousens, Tufts.	
Time—20-minute halves.	

DARTMOUTH 10—NEW HAMPSHIRE 0

Dartmouth defeated New Hampshire State College 10 to 0 on the Oval Wednesday, October 9. The first touchdown came in the first half, as the immediate result of a blocked punt; and the second, in the second half, after an advance of seventy yards.

The game was slow and uninteresting: it was full of fumbles and poor playing. Although Coach

O'Connor utilized his opportunity of trying out several inexperienced men, and although from that view-point the game was satisfactory, the College team seriously felt the loss of Captain Glaze, Lang, and Stuart. The line was very weak on the defense, and far below its usual standard on the offense. The Dartmouth backs received little assistance, so that many promising plays yielded nothing.

Captain Cone of the visiting eleven was the star of the game. He gained, almost at will, through the line. Pishon, who played his first game for Dartmouth, gave great promise. Ingersoll's work was also good.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH	N. H. STATE
Kennedy (DeAngelis), le	re, Sanborn
R. Bankart (Davis), lt	rt, O'Connor
Robbins (Thayer), lg	rg, Richardson
Brusse, c	c, Chase
Tobin (Chase), rg	lg, McGrail
Baldwin, rt	lt, Hammond
Saxton (Halstead), re	le, Morrill
Knight (Pishon), qb	qb, Batchelor (Wilkins)
Cooper (Hawley, Greenwood), lhb	lhb, Wilkins (Proud)
Ingersoll, rhb	lhb, Sanborn (Glynn)
Rich (L. Bankart), fb	fb, Cone (Waite)
Score—Dartmouth 10, New Hampshire State 0.	
Touchdowns—Robbins, Greenwood. Umpire—Clough, Dartmouth. Referee—Brown, Dartmouth. Field Judge—Bolser, Dartmouth.	
Linesmen—Smith, Dartmouth; Reid, New Hampshire. Time—25 and 20-minute halves.	

DARTMOUTH 6—MASSACHUSETTS 0

Penalties at critical stages of play prevented Dartmouth from defeating Massachusetts State College by a greater score than 6 to 0, on the Oval October 12. Dartmouth outclassed the visitors, however, making fifteen first downs while Massachusetts made only one.

The game was a great improvement over the preceding one. The College team played with commendable dash and unity. The work of the line-men was excellent. Again and again they broke up the visitors'

plays, often downing the back before he could stir from his tracks. The game also showed that the interference had been strengthened since the New Hampshire game. Marks, Ingersoll, and Stuart often circled the ends, but were unable to make the turns successfully on the slippery field.

After receiving the ball on the kick-off, Dartmouth gained fifty yards on line plays, but lost the ball on a forward pass. An exchange of punts followed, after which Dartmouth took the ball from the center of the field to the visitors' goal-line. Stuart made the touchdown and Ingersoll kicked the goal.

At the close of the game, Dartmouth had the ball on Massachusetts' 3-yard line.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH	MASSACHUSETTS
Kennedy (DeAngelis), le	re, Crossman
R. Bankart (Pierce), lt	rt, Sexton
Thayer, lg	rg, Crosby
Brusse, c	c, Paige
Baldwin, rg	lg, Anderson
Lang, rt	lt, Farley
Saxton, re	le, Turner
Pishon, qb	qb, Cobb
Stuart, lhb	rhb, Morgan
Ingersoll, rhb	lhb, Roberts
Marks (L. Bankart), fb	fb, Schermerhorn

Score—Dartmouth 6, Aggies 0. Touchdown—Stuart. Goal from touchdown—Ingersoll. Referee—Brown, Dartmouth. Umpire—Clough, Dartmouth. Linesmen—Smith, Dartmouth; Head, Massachusetts. Field Judge—Bolser, Dartmouth. Timer—Proctor, Dartmouth. Time—25- and 20-minute halves.

DARTMOUTH 27—MAINE 0

The College eleven won a decisive victory over the University of Maine at Portland, October 19, scoring three touchdowns and two goals in the first half, and a goal from placement and a touchdown and goal in the second half.

Dartmouth outplayed Maine throughout the contest, although the

Maine team was a fast and well drilled eleven, Dartmouth's superiority in weight, aggressiveness, and general knowledge of the new game resulted in an easy victory. The Hanover eleven gained at will through the line, and successfully tried the forward pass three times and the on-side kick twice. Maine, on the other hand, failed in two forward passes and two on-side kicks. Captain Glaze, Ingersoll and Rich excelled for Dartmouth, while Captain Higgins and Miner did the best work for Maine.

Dartmouth received the kick-off and, with the exception of an exchange of punts, carried the ball straight down the field and across the goal-line in nine minutes of play. Ingersoll made the touchdown, but Glaze failed to kick the goal. Five minutes later Marks scored a second touchdown, and just before the close of the half, Stuart made a third, after each of which Glaze kicked a goal. The score at the end of the half was 17 to 0.

At the beginning of the second half Glaze kicked the ball over the goal, heeled the punt-out on Maine's 44-yard line, and kicked an accurate goal from placement, thereby adding four points to Dartmouth's total. A few minutes later Ingersoll scored another touchdown and Glaze kicked the goal, bringing the final score to twenty-seven.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH	MAINE
Kennedy (DeAngelis), le	re, Metcalf
Bankart, lt	rt, White
Baldwin, lg	rg, Black
Brusse, c	c, Cavanaugh
Rich, rg	lg, Houghton (Wright)
Lang, rt	lt, Bearce
Schildmiller (Saxton), re	le, Cook (Griffin)
Glaze, qb	qb, Miner
Stuart (Hawley), lhb	rhb, Cobb
Ingersoll (Greenwood), rhb	lhb, Higgins
Marks (L. Bankart), fb	fb, Hammond (Toole)
Score—Dartmouth 27, Maine 0. Touch-	

downs—Ingersoll 2, Stuart, Marks. Goals from touchdowns—Glaze 3. Goal from placement—Glaze. Referee—Saul, Newton. Umpire—Dadmun, Worcester. Field Judge—Murphy, Harvard. Head linesman—MacCreadie, Portland. Time—20-minute halves.

DARTMOUTH 15—AMHERST 10

Dartmouth defeated Amherst 15 to 10, in a spectacular game at Amherst, October 26. In the first half, each team scored a touchdown and no goal; and in the second, each made another touchdown, and Dartmouth a field goal.

The score, however, fails to show how decisively Dartmouth outplayed Amherst. Dartmouth kept the ball in Amherst's territory four-fifths of the time, and rushed three hundred yards to Amherst's fifty. The Purple's touchdowns were directly attributable to Dartmouth's failure to handle punts. With this exception Amherst was outclassed, and was able to make only two first downs, while the Hanover eleven was making twenty-one.

The game afforded good exhibitions of new football. Dartmouth's play embraced on-side kicks, forward passes, end runs, and shift plays in abundance. Amherst likewise availed itself of the possibilities of the new game, and constantly presented new formations, which, however, were usually met by Dartmouth's superb defence. Shattuck's punting was a leading factor of Amherst's play, while Captain Glaze, Ingersoll, and Marks excelled for Dartmouth.

Captain Glaze kicked off to Amherst on Amherst's 10-yard line. Amherst failed to gain, and punted. Dartmouth returned the punt, and recovered the ball on a fumble on Amherst's 30-yard line. Ingersoll made twelve yards, Stuart six, and Marks made a first down on Amherst's 7-yard line. Amherst then braced,

however, and took the ball on downs on the 4-yard line. After several exchanges of punts, Dartmouth again advanced from its 45-yard line to Amherst's 25-yard line, where a fifteen-yard penalty resulted in losing the ball. Shattuck's punt rolled to Dartmouth's 17-yard line, Dartmouth was penalized fifteen yards for holding, Dartmouth's punt went outside at the 15-yard line, and Amherst scored a touchdown on the third play. Shattuck missed the goal. Score: Amherst 5.

Captain Glaze kicked over the goal-line, and received Amherst's punt-out at the center of the field. A series of line plays by Ingersoll and Marks yielded a touchdown in three minutes. Glaze missed the goal. Score: Dartmouth 5, Amherst 5.

Dartmouth then advanced to Amherst's 12-yard line, only to lose the ball on a fumble; and after receiving Amherst's punt, Glaze failed in an attempt for a field goal.

In the second half, after many punts, Dartmouth advanced to Amherst's 35-yard line, whence Ingersoll tore past Shattuck for Dartmouth's second touchdown. Glaze kicked the goal. Score: Dartmouth 11, Amherst 5.

Amherst soon scored its second touchdown, when Stuart missed Shattuck's punt, and Kirby picked up the ball and crossed the goal-line. Shattuck again missed the goal. Score: Dartmouth 11, Amherst 10.

During the rest of the game Dartmouth three times advanced to Amherst's 10-yard line, losing the ball once on a fumble and once by a penalty, but finally scoring on Glaze's accurate goal from placement from the 35-yard line. Score: Dartmouth 15, Amherst 10.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH

AMHERST

Kennedy, le	re, Keith
Sherwin, lt	rt, Halderman (Keith)
Baldwin (Tobin), lg	rg, Mulry (Rogers)
Brusse, c	c, Gildersleeve (Capt.)
Rich, rg	lg, Brick (Leadbetter)
Lang, rt	lt, Kilbourne
Saxton (Schildmiller), re	le, Keating
Glaze, qb	qb, Kirby
Stuart (Hawley), lhb	rhb, Atwood (Blades)
Ingersoll (Greenwood), rhb	lhb, Shattuck (Frank)
Marks, fb	fb, Smith (Campbell)

Score—Dartmouth 15, Amherst 10. Touchdowns—Ingersoll, Marks, Kirby, Shattuck. Goal from touchdown—Glaze. Goal from field—Glaze. Umpire—Sharpe, Yale. Referee—Pendleton, Bowdoin. Field judge—Langford, Trinity. Linesman—Burke, Princeton. Time—30 minute halves.

BASKETBALL RESTRICTIONS

The Athletic Council has voted to abolish the basketball training table and to restrict the game in some of its phases. The action of the Council is as follows:

Voted: that we, the Dartmouth Athletic Council, find insuperable objections

First, to the system of play of the basketball team of last season.

Second, to the playing of unauthorized games by members of the College team, playing either together or as individuals upon teams with which they have no reasonable connection.

We find that basketball as a game, through its professionalism, is becoming subject to influences contrary to the spirit of college sport which may soon more than offset its advantages.

We find, however, that some indoor game adapted to intercollegiate rivalry is advantageous as a diversion during the winter months, and that no game appears (unless we can build a rink for hockey) so well adapted for this purpose as basketball.

Be it, therefore, further

Voted: that though it seems advisable to continue our intercollegiate relations in basketball, the continuance of the game be subject to these conditions, designed to meet the evils which have appeared:

First, that basketball be put under the control of a graduate coach, in agreement with the attitude of the Council, with authority to prescribe the style of play, and to direct the policy of the team, subject to the supervision of the Advisory Committee of Basketball.

Second, that no game be scheduled to be played earlier than four weeks after the last game of the football season.

Third, that the season be approximately not more than twelve weeks.

Fourth, that no more than three games be scheduled for any trip, and that three games be the maximum allowed for any one week.

Fifth, that no training table be authorized nor allowed except at the expense of the individual men, candidates for the team.

Sixth, that the playing of a game, unauthorized by the Advisory Committee, by individuals of the team whether under the College or any other name, render all such players liable to disqualification from Dartmouth athletics by the Council.

Seventh, that the playing of any individual upon any basketball team, without permission from the chairman of the Advisory Committee of basketball render said player liable to disqualification from all Dartmouth athletics by the Athletic Council.

Eighth, that if under these provisions basketball continues to lose its flavor as a collegiate game, the game be elimi-

nated at Dartmouth as an intercollegiate sport at the close of the next season.

TRACK MEET

The annual inter-class track meet, October 17, was one of the best ever held at the Oval. The day was almost perfect for track and field events, and some of the performances were very creditable. The Sophomores' total of 42 points was five better than the Freshmen's, while the Juniors and Seniors scored 24 and 22 points respectively.

The summary:

100-yard dash—Won by Thorne '11; Sherman '10, second; Marden '11, third. Time, 10.4 sec.

220-yard dash—Won by Evans '08; Bright '08, second; Morris '11, third. Time, 24.3 sec.

440-yard run—Won by Evans '08; Hoffman '11, second; Goodere '10, third. Time, 54.3 sec.

880-yard run—Won by Ready '09; Leach '11, second; Meleney '09, third. Time, 2 min., 11 2-5 sec.

1 mile run—Won by Ready '09; Holmes '10, second; Blake '10, third. Time, 4 min., 56 3-5 sec.

Two-mile run—Won by Walker '09; Clark '09, second; Palmer '10, third. Time, 10 min. 5 3-5 sec.

120-yard hurdles—Won by Shaw '08; O'Leary '11, second; Hotaling '11, third. Time, 19 flat.

220-yard hurdles—Won by Trask '11; McFarland '11, second; Wheeler '11, third. Time, 28.4 sec.

Broad jump—Won by Sherman '10; Smith '10, second; Ayer '11, third. Distance 21 ft., 8 1-2 in.

High jump—Won by Palmer '10 and Whitman '10, tied at 5 ft., 5 in.; third, Holdman '11, 5 ft., 4 in.

Shot put—Won by Pevear '10; Betts '08, second; Holdman '11, third. Distance, 38 ft., 8 1-2 in.

Hammer throw—Won by Pevear '10; Johnson '11, second; Baldwin '10, third. Distance 124 ft., 5 in.

Discus throw—Won by Hawley '09; Pevear '10, second; Pearson '11, third. Distance, 110 ft., 7 in.

Pole vault—Won by Holdman '11; Jenks '10, second; Parkinson '08, third. Height, 10 ft. 8 in.

Relay Race—Won by the Freshmen.

COACH O'CONNOR

In Dr. John C. O'Connor '02, Dartmouth has a football coach who is a gentleman as well as a scholar of

the game. A player of long and valuable experience, he approaches his work from the player's viewpoint, and thereby appeals strongly to all men in his charge. His policy of sympathetic personal instruction is producing excellent results.

Doctor O'Connor played end on the College team four years, and in the fall of 1901 captained the first Dartmouth team that defeated Brown. He also played first base on the nine in his Senior year. He is a member of Theta Delta Chi and Sphinx.

In the fall of 1902, and again in 1903, he met with great success as coach at Bowdoin College, at the same time studying in the medical department of the college. In 1904 he coached at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and in 1905 and 1906 produced two championship teams at Phillips Andover Academy.

Doctor O'Connor took his medical degree at Bowdoin in 1905, and recently completed a term of service as house officer at the Salem, Mass., City Hospital.

BASEBALL

At a meeting of the Athletic Council Friday evening, September 27, the following ten members of the College baseball team were disqualified for playing professionally: Captain C. P. Skillin '09, pitcher, Oak Park, Ill.; S. C. Hazelton '09, pitcher, West Medford, Mass.; Bertram Beckett '08 pitcher, Cambridge, Mass.; W. C. McDuffie '09, pitcher, Rochester; A. P. Shoppe '10, catcher, Everett, Mass.; Malcolm Stearns '08, first baseman, Springfield, Mass.; Walter H. Norton '10, second baseman, Winthrop, Mass.; J. G. Driscoll '09, second baseman, Whitinsville, Mass.; J. L. Richardson

'08, shortstop, Roxbury, Mass.; A. F. McLane '09, left fielder, Denver.

This action of the Athletic Council reduces the squad of Dartmouth's baseball veterans from thirteen to three. John B. Glaze '08, pitcher, has been appointed captain.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA

The College orchestra is constituted as follows: First violins, J. H. Dowdall '09, Danvers, Mass.; J. H. Finn '10, Lynn; H. P. Kelley '10, Roxbury, Mass.; second violin, W. W. Marden '11, Troy, N. Y.; viola, O. P. Greenwood '09, Billerica, Mass.; clarinet, F. H. Rose '11, Ivoryton, Conn.; cornets, B. D. Thorpe '08, Lisbon; H. L. Dillingham '09, Milford, Mass.; C. C. Warren '11, Waterbury, Vt.; trombone, P. M. Stickney '09, Fargo, N. D.; cello, A. S. Eiseman '11, New York City; bass, A. McLoud '09, Roxbury, Mass.; piano, W. C. Rogers '09, Wollaston, Mass.

The band is constituted as follows: Cornets, Mr. Thorpe (leader), Mr. Dillingham, J. R. Childs '09, Evanston, Ill.; F. D. Armstrong '10, Winchester, Mass.; C. A. Wood '08, Milbank, S. D.; P. L. Macomber '10, Boston; clarinets, F. M. Bartlett '09, West Lebanon; Mr. Rose; trombones, H. W. Pease '11, Fall River; Mr. Finn, Mr. Pease; altos, Mr. Dowdall, Mr. Rogers; baritone, Mr. Greenwood; drums, G. C. Spokesfield '10, Worcester; Brown Cooper '10, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. F. Whipple '08, Brockton, Mass.

GLEE CLUB

The trials for the glee club, held early in October, resulted as follows:

First tenors: J. A. Swenson '09,

Concord, N. H.; A. L. Walker '09, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. E. Comstock '10, West Medford, Mass.; A. J. Coleman '10, Cambridge; S. K. Backus '11, Rome, N. Y.; W. H. Herron '11, Auburndale, Mass.

Second tenors: Leader A. T. Soule '08, Brooklyn; R. E. Chesley '08, West Lebanon, Me.; E. D. Martin '09, Oak Park, Ill.; J. K. Mason '09, Calais, Me.; A. F. McLane '09, Denver, Col.; H. S. Winship '10, Passaic, N. J.; H. S. Beal '10, Rockford, Ill.

First basses: W. Currier '08, Greeley, Col.; M. Hull '08, Chicago; R. O. Alvord '09, Winsted, Conn.; W. S. Pounds '11, Brooklyn; R. B. Keeler '11, Cleveland; C. C. Warren '11, Waterbury, Vt.; A. C. Keough '11, Brooklyn.

Second basses: A. B. Shaw '08, Joliet, Ill.; C. W. Ross '08, Calais, Me.; E. H. Naylor '09, Evanston, Ill.; J. W. Worthen '09, Hanover; R. D. Meredith '10, Troy, N. Y.; K. J. Knapp '10, Cleveland; B. K. Ayers '11, North Boscawen; H. R. Walker '11, Orange, Mass.

Accompanist: W. C. Rogers '09, Wollaston, Mass.

DRAMATIC CLUB

Trials for the dramatic club were held October 10, and resulted in the selection of the following men: T. C. Wellsted '09, Cleveland; F. A. Carroll '09, Worcester; G. E. Squier '08, Holyoke, Mass.; A. C. Keough '11, Brooklyn; F. H. Morawski '09, Roxbury, Mass.; C. J. Fay '10, Roxbury, Mass.; S. B. Whipple '10, Lowell; A. T. Soule '08, Brooklyn; F. L. Donovan '10, Troy, N. Y.

The club expects to play in Boston and vicinity during the Christmas holidays, and in Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and other western cities during the Easter vacation. Its first appearance in Hanover will take place about December 1.

RECEPTION TO FRESHMEN

The Christian Association tendered its annual reception to the Freshman class in College Hall Saturday evening, September 28. R. L. Carns '08, president of the association, presided. The speakers were: Vice President J. K. Lord '68; Captain J. B. Glaze '08 of the football team; Captain Benjamin Lang '09 of the basketball team; Captain A. B. Shaw '08 of the track team; Manager F. A. Cooper '08 of the baseball team; H. E. McAllaster '08, editor of the *Dartmouth*; Gordon Blanchard '08, editor of the *Dartmouth Magazine*; T. C. Wellsted '09, president of the dramatic club; A. T. Soule '08, leader of the glee club; R. L. Theller '09, president of the debating union; Secretary A. K. Skinner '03, and the Rev. F. L. Janeway. Selections by the mandolin club and by a quartet were interspersed. Refreshments were served.

PALAEOPITUS DINNER

The College Club tendered an informal dinner to past and present members of the Palaeopitus, in College Hall, Saturday evening, October 5. Secretary E. M. Hopkins '01 acted as toastmaster. Other alumni present were: Prof. H. E. Keyes '00, Prof. C. A. Proctor '00, Prof. J. A. Brown '02, Secretary A. K. Skinner '03, Instructor W. R. Gray '04, D. S. Rollins '04,

Instructor E. E. Day '05, F. F. Parker '06, H. R. Wellman '07, H. R. Lane '07, T. W. Worthen '07, and M. K. Smith '07. The undergraduate members present were: Gordon Blanchard, R. L. Carns, J. A. Clark, F. A. Cooper, H. W. Cowee, C. L. DeAngelis, J. B. Glaze, W. D. Knight, H. E. McAllaster, R. B. Merrill, A. B. Shaw, G. E. Shipley, A. T. Soule, Malcolm Stearns, A. T. Stuart, L. M. Symmes.

THE DARTMOUTH

The *Dartmouth*, the official undergraduate newspaper, appears this year as a semi-weekly. The editorial staff is as follows: Editor-in-chief, H. E. McAllaster '08, Winnetka, Ill.; managing editor, D. Y. Frothingham '08, Brooklyn; athletic editor, E. C. Farrington '08, Chelsea, Mass.; alumni and local editor, F. A. Robinson '08, Brookline, Mass.; business manager, L. M. Symmes, Winchester, Mass.; associate editors, L. M. Howe '08, Wakefield, Mass.; R. M. Stone '09, Winchester, Mass.; W. J. L. Dreyfus '09, Brooklyn; B. C. French '09, Sandwich, Mass.; E. H. Naylor '09, Evanston, Ill.; R. T. Pearl '09, Boston; H. E. Meleney '09, Hanover; R. L. Theller '09, Cambridge; J. R. Everett '10, South Framingham, Mass.

The board has adopted an elaborate constitution—the first in the history of Dartmouth undergraduate journalism.

COLLEGE MINISTER

The Rev. Frank L. Janeway, who was last month appointed acting pastor of the College Church, is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., was

graduated from Princeton in 1901, was general secretary of the students' Christian association at Princeton in 1902 and 1903, received the master's degree in 1903, and was graduated from Union in 1906. Last year he came to Hanover as assistant pastor of the College Church.

COLLEGE NOTES

The last three games on the football schedule are: October 26, with Amherst, at Amherst; November 9, with Holy Cross, at Hanover; November 16, with Harvard, in the Stadium.

Nevers' Orchestra of Concord entertained the College at the first smoker of the academic year, October 19.

Mr. James T. Lincoln, of Kilburn, Lincoln and Co., of Fall River, addressed the Tuck School, October 24 and 25.

Le Cercle Francais reorganized early in October. Although meetings are now held fortnightly, active work is deferred until the close of the football season.

The Athletic Council has voted to enlarge the hockey rink on the Alumni Oval.

Prof. J. W. Platner of the Andover Theological Seminary preached in the College Church Sunday, October 20.

Mr. E. K. Hall '92, member of the Football Rules committee, will act as head linesman for the Yale-Princeton game, November 16.

Several cross-country runs were held early in October, under the leadership of R. L. Carns '08.

Prof. C. H. Morse is arranging a series of four concerts, to be given in

Webster Hall by the best performers procurable in Boston and New York.

The 1909 *Aegis* board offers four substantial cash prizes and one *Aegis* for the best "grinds" submitted before December 10.

The Phillips Club, composed of former Exeter and Andover students, has chosen the following officers: President, J. W. Corcoran '08, Brookline, Mass.; vice-president, S. K. Bell '09, Exeter; secretary and treasurer, L. B. Wallace '10, Rochester.

Prof. H. H. Horne addressed the opening meeting of the Christian Association, on "College Adjustments."

The Rev. F. L. Janeway and Prof. M. D. Bisbee '71 addressed the Grafton County Conference of Congregational churches at Plymouth early in October.

Prof. William Patten and Prof. J. H. Gerould '90 attended international biological conferences in New York and Washington late in the summer vacation.

Joseph Bartlett '10 represented the Perkins Institute for the Blind at the Esperanto world conference, held at Oxford, England, the past summer.

Dr. Lucius Waterman recently attended the General Episcopal Convention in Richmond, Va.

R. L. Carns '08, East Berlin, Conn.; E. M. Moffatt '09, St. Joseph, Mich.; and M. C. Blake '10, Canandaigua, N. Y., have been appointed class deacons of the College Church.

Williams, Dartmouth and Technology finished in that order in the New England intercollegiate golf tournament at Auburndale October 16-18, Williams' total score was 58 down; Dartmouth was

a close second with 64 down, while Technology's score was 105 down. Lynde of Williams made the best score with 3 down. H. W. Stucklen '09 brought the individual championship to Dartmouth.

The Junior class has chosen these officers: President, D. E. Watson, Roxbury, Mass.; vice president, J. R. Childs, Evanston, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Waldron, Portland, Me.; treasurer, W. I. Fearing, Newton, Mass.

The Sophomores defeated the Freshmen in the fall baseball series, 9 to 2 and 6 to 3. In both games West pitched excellent ball for the Sophomores.

Many undergraduates went to White River Junction, October 9, to witness the presentation of "Miss Petticoats," a dramatization of the well-known novel of that title by Mr. Wilder D. Quint '87.

Twenty-five undergraduates were employed at the Vermont state fair, at White River Junction early in October.

Work has been begun on the new Psi Upsilon fraternity house, on West Wheelock street, between College Hall and St. Thomas' church.

The interfraternity council has designated Tuesday, December 3, as the annual "chinning season." L. M. Symmes '08, of Winchester, Mass., is president of the council.

Prof. C. D. Adams '77 addressed the Christian Association, October 13, on "The Right Attitude Toward College Tradition."

The new mail delivery system will be instituted November 1. There will be two deliveries daily, starting from the postoffice at 7.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The officers of the Sophomore class are as follows: President, C. W. Tobin, South Boston; vice president, J. H. Dingle, Omar, Ill.; secretary, W. W. Shaw, Lowell; treasurer, H. N. Cushman, Brighton, Mass.; football manager, H. M. Haserot, Cleveland; baseball, M. E. Hannon, Dorchester, Mass.; basketball, J. C. Shambow, Woonsocket, R. I.; hockey, A. B. Doggett, Brooklyn.

Prof. M. D. Bisbee recently attended the national council of the Congregational church in Cleveland as representative from the Grafton county conference.

The College golf team defeated the Hanover Country Club in a team match October 7, by the score of 11 to 7.

The Dartmouth Press Club has chosen the following officers: President, E. C. Farrington '08, Chelsea Mass.; vice president, H. R. Bankart '09, Bridgeton, Me.; secretary and treasurer, T. C. Wellsted '09, Cleveland.

At the close of the first faculty meeting, October 1, an informal reception was held for the new members of the faculty.

Leonard J. Clarkson '08, manager and end of the Norwich University football team, died at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital September 30. Although suffering with appendicitis, Clarkson entered the Dartmouth-Norwich football game, of the second day previous, and sustained injuries which did not yield to surgical treatment. His age was twenty-three, and his home was in Portland, Conn.

An enthusiastic football mass meeting was held in College Hall Friday evening September 27. The speakers

included: Prof. C. F. Richardson '71, Prof. Craven Laycock '96, Coach J. C. O'Connor '02, Prof. J. W. Bowler, Manager J. A. Clark '08, and Mr. E. K. Hall '92.

Prof. J. K. Lord '68, Prof. C. D. Adams '77, Prof. R. W. Husband, Dr. H. H. Horne, Prof. F. G. Moore, and others attended the annual convention of the New Hampshire teachers' association in Concord October 18 and 19. Professor Lord spoke on "Cicero as an Orator;" Professor Moore, on "Cicero as a Man of Letters," and Doctor Horne

on "Past and Present Faith in Education."

The Freshman class has chosen the following officers: President, Jay Ingersoll, Cleveland; vice president, H. Robins, Baltimore; secretary, A. J. Knight, Derry; treasurer W. S. Carlisle, Brooklyn; football manager, C. A. Emerson, Medford, Mass.

G. Farrell '11 of Somerville, Mass., has been awarded a Carnegie Hero medal and \$2,000.

The Rev. F. L. Janeway preached in Paterson, N. J., October 20.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

FOUNDED IN 1854

Executive Committee:

Committee on Alumni Trustees:

By an arrangement with the Trustees of the College, five of their number are elected to their office upon the nomination by ballot of all Alumni of the College of three years' standing.

Ballot forms, containing the names of five candidates who have been selected by the Nominating Committee for the vacancy, are sent to all Alumni two months before Commencement, and the voting closes at 6 P. M. on Tuesday evening of Commencement Week.

BOSTON ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1864

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1866

CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1875

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1876

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1876

President, CHARLES W. FRENCH, '79.
Secretary, HENRY A. HAUGAN '03.
State Bank of Chicago
Annual Reunion in February.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1880

President, CLARENCE B. LITTLE, '81.

Secretary, WARREN UPHAM, '71, State Capitol,
St. Paul, Minn.

Annual Reunion in winter, alternating in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1881

President, THOMAS A. PERKINS, '90.

Secretary, S. C. SMITH, '97, 717 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Annual Reunion, second Thursday in April.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1881

President, ELIJAH M. TOPLIFF, '52.

Secretary, ARTHUR H. HALE, '86.

Annual Reunion, second Tuesday in January.

CONCORD (N. H.) ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1891

President, J. EASTMAN PECKER, '58.

Secretary, E. K. WOODWORTH, '97

Annual Reunion, last Wednesday in January.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED IN 1892

President, EDWARD H. TROWBRIDGE, '81.

Secretary, J. FRANK DRAKE, '02,

Board of Trade, Springfield
Annual Reunion in November.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1893

President, ———

Secretary, FRED A. HOWLAND, '87, Montpelier,
Annual Reunion in November.

"THE GREAT DIVIDE" ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED
IN 1895

President, FRANK E. GOVE, '88.

Secretary, RICHARD E. LEACH, ex-'01, 1659
Ghpin St., Denver, Colo.

Annual Reunion at Denver, second
Tuesday in January.

DETROIT ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1895

President, Rev. WILLIAM S. SAYERS, '76.

Secretary, NATHAN JENKS, '96,
3 Grand Circus Bldg.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1895

President, CLINTON H. MOORE, '74.

Secretary, ———

"OF THE PLAIN" ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1898

President, ARTHUR K. DAME, '82.

Secretary, CHARLES W. POLLARD, '95
2962 Pacific St., Omaha, Neb.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1901

President, DANIEL E. BRADLEY, '83.

Secretary, ALBION B. WILSON, '95,
36 Mahl Ave., Hartford, Conn.

IOWA ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1903

President, FRANK W. HODGDON, '94.

Secretary, EUGENE D. BURBANK, '91,
1015 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED
IN 1904

President, Rev. GEORGE A. GATES, '73.

Secretary, WILLIAM D. BLATNER, '05,
1615 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ST. LOUIS ASSOCIATION

President, R. M. FUNKHOUSER, '71.

Secretary, HAMILTON GIBSON, '97.
care of Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION

President, B. T. BLAKE, '63.

Secretary, E. N. McMILLAN, '01.
397 So. 51 St.

MEDICAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1886

President, GRANVILLE P. CONN, M.D., '56.

Secretary, HOWARD N. KINGSFORD, M.D., '98,
Hanover, N. H.

Annual Reunion at Concord, N. H., at the
time of the meeting of the New Hampshire
Medical Society in the latter part of May.

THAYER SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, FOUNDED IN
1903

President, JOHN J. HOPPER, '77.

Secretary, CHARLES H. NICHOLS, T.S.C.E., '88
33 West 31st St., New York City.
Annual meeting in January in New
York City.

THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF BOSTON, FOUNDED
IN 1890

President, ISAAC F. PAUL, '78.

Secretary, HORACE G. PENDER, '97,
209 Washington St.

Regular meetings and dinners are held
each month during the year, excepting January,
July, August, and September. They are held
at the University Club, 270 Beacon Street, or
at some up-town hotel, on the evening of the
second Friday of the month. The Annual
Meeting is that held in December.

THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK, FOUNDED IN 1899. INCORPORATED
1904, DARTMOUTH CLUB OF NEW YORK

President, LUTHER B. LITTLE, '82.

Secretary, LUCIUS E. VARNEY, '99,
38 Park Row

Club Rooms, 12 West 44th Street.
Annual corporate meeting held last Thursday
in March.

Regular meetings and dinners held the second
Tuesday of each month except July and
August. Club night every Tuesday evening.

THE DARTMOUTH LUNCH CLUB OF WORCESTER,
MASS., FOUNDED IN 1904

President, LEVI L. CONANT, '79.

Secretary, DANA M. DUSTAN, '80, 340 Main St.

THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF PITTSBURG

President, AUGUSTINE V. BARKER, '72.

Secretary, LOUIS H. W. FRENCH, '88,
6007 Center Ave.
Annual Meeting in February.

ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES, FOUNDED IN
1905

President, WILLIAM M. HATCH, '86.

Secretary, ERNEST M. HOPKINS, '01, Hanover,
N. H.

Annual meeting in February, at Hanover.

CLASS SECRETARIES

'45 James W. Rollins, Esq., 27 School
St., Boston, Mass.

'46 Dr. J. Whitney Barstow, 1 Gramercy
Park, New York City.

'50 Dr. John Ordonaux, Glen Head,
Long Island.

'52 Mr. Martin H. Fiske, Temple, N.H.

'53 Rev. Silvanus Hayward, Globe Vil-
lage, Mass.

'55 S. R. Bond, Esq., 321 John Marshall
Place, Washington, D. C.

'56 Rev. F. D. Ayer, 3739 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

'57 Dr. John H. Clark, Amherst, N. H.

'58 Rev. Samuel C. Beane, 43 E. Haver-
hill St., Lawrence, Mass.

'59 Dr. Edward Cowles, 419 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

'60 Rev. Arthur Little, 6 Melville Ave.,
Dorchester, Mass.

'62 Horace S. Cummings, Esq., 1750 K
St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'63 Mr. M. C. Lamprey, Concord, N. H.

'64 Dr. John C. Webster, 946 Jackson
Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

'65 Rev. Henry I. Cushman, 26 Pitman
St., Providence, R. I.

'66 Mr. Henry Whittemore, State St.,
Framingham, Mass.

'67 Prof. Horace Goodhue, Northfield,
Minn.

'68 Prof. Charles F. Emerson, Hanover,
N. H.

'69 Mr. Charles P. Chase, Hanover, N.
H.

'70 Hon. John H. Hardy, Arlington,
Mass.

'71 Prof. M. D. Bisbee, Hanover, N. H.

'72 Prof. Albert E. Frost, Winthrop St.,
Pittsburg, Penn.

'73 Rev. S. Winchester Adriance, Win-
chester, Mass.

'74 Dr. Charles E. Quimby, 44 West 36th
St., New York City.

'75 Henry W. Stevens, Esq., Concord,
N. H.

'76 Mr. William H. Gardiner, 259 South
Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

'77 Mr. John M. Comstock, Chelsea, Vt.

'78 Mr. Walter H. Small, 42 Adelphi
Ave., Providence, R. I.

'79 Mr. C. C. Davis, Winchester, N. H.

- '80 Mr. Dana M. Dustan, 340 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
- '81 Rev. Myron W. Adams, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.
- '82 Luther B. Little, Esq., 5th Ave., Hotel, New York City.
- '83 Prin. S. W. Robertson, Rochester, N. H.
- '84 Dr. James P. Houston, 1180 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- '85 Prof. H. D. Foster, Hanover, N. H.
- '86 William M. Hatch, Esq., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
- '87 Mr. Emerson Rice, Hyde Park, Mass.
- '88 Rev. William B. Forbush, 706 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- '89 Mr. James C. Flagg, Hackley School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
- '90 Charles A. Perkins, Esq., Criminal Courts Bldg., New York City.
- '91 Mr. Frank E. Rowe, 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
- '92 Mr. Frank I. Weston, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass.
- '93 Mr. H. C. Pearson, Concord, N. H.
- '94 Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon, Mass.
- '95 Mr. Frank P. Dodge, Boulder, Colorado.
- '96 Carl H. Richardson, Esq., 27 School St., Boston, Mass.
- '97 Merrill Boyd, Boston University, 11 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
- '98 Herbert W. Blake, Esq., Island Pond, Vt.
- '99 Mr. Elmer W. Barstow, Central Grammar School, New Britain, Conn.
- '00 Mr. Henry N. Teague, The New Weston, Madison Ave. and 49th St., New York City.
- '01 Channing H. Cox, Esq., 433-439 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- '02 Mr. W. C. Hill, 15 Lonsdale St., Ashmont, Mass.
- '03 Mr. Jeremiah F. Mahoney, North Andover, Mass.
- '04 Mr. H. E. Woodward, 35 Clark St., Lexington, Mass.
- '05 Mr. Edgar Gilbert, Methuen, Mass.
- '06 Mr. Ralph W. Scott, 133 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
- '07 Mr. Thacher W. Worthen, Hanover, N.H.

CLASS OF 1843

Francis S. Fiske, United States commissioner at Boston from 1885 to 1906, and bankruptcy clerk of the district court for thirty-four years, died at his home in Milton, Mass., August 5, 1907, from the effects of old age, being in his eighty-second year. Mr. Fiske was born in Keene, N. H., Nov. 9, 1825, and attended the schools of his native town. He entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated in 1846. The same year he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. In his native state he was elected a member of the legislature in 1857, '58, and '59. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Fiske was captain of the Keene Light Infantry. At the call for troops he immediately volunteered, and went out as lieutenant colonel of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers. Being attached to General Hooker's famous First Brigade, Colonel Fiske and General Hooker became firm friends, an attachment which lasted through life. Contracting army fever, Colonel Fiske was obliged to resign in November, 1862. Mr. Fiske was a member of the Suffolk county bar of Massachusetts and of the circuit court of the United States. In 1872 he was made deputy clerk of the district court and in 1885 appointed United States commissioner. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Masonic fraternity, and the Grand Army. He leaves a son, Redington Fiske, and three daughters, Mary Wilson Fiske of Milton, Mass., Mrs. E. H. Bradford of Boston, and Mrs. George C. Hitchcock of St. Louis. Mr. Fiske was one of the most popular officials in the government's service in Boston. He was widely known and highly respected. It was a matter of considerable pride to him to recall his early Dartmouth days, and especially to mention the fact that his diploma was handed him at Hanover by Daniel Webster.

CLASS OF 1845

Secretary, James W. Rollins, 27 School St., Boston, Mass.

John Brazer died suddenly of apoplexy in Santa Cruz, Cal., Jan. 11, 1907. The seizure came while he was sitting in a chair

at his place of business, reading a newspaper. Mr. Brazer was born in Groton, Mass., Nov. 30, 1825. After graduation he taught for a time in Alabama, but early went to California, and was variously employed as teacher, bookseller, and civil engineer. At Santa Cruz, where he had lived for many years, he had a bookstore, and was postmaster for eight years. He had been successful in business, and was a director of the First National Bank of Santa Cruz. He was never married. He was a lover of nature, and a man of kindly and courteous spirit, always a gentleman.

CLASS OF 1853

Secretary, Rev. Silvanus Hayward, Globe Village, Mass.

Reverend Nathan J. Morrison, D.D., LL.D., president of Fairmount College, Wichita, Kans., died April 2, 1907, of pneumonia. Doctor Morrison was born in Franklin, N. H., Nov. 25, 1828, and prepared for college at Sanbornton, Meriden, and New Hampton, N. H. After the study of theology at Oberlin, he entered the Congregational ministry, and became pastor at Rochester, Mich. In 1859, after two years' service, he resigned to become professor of ancient languages in Olivet College, then just founded, where he was also pastor of the college church for three years. From 1865 to 1872 he was president of the same institution, and bore a large part in its rapid advancement. In the fall of 1873 he assumed the presidency of Drury College, at Springfield, Mo., at its organization. For this college he drew the charter, wrote out the courses of study, secured nearly all the instructors, procured by personal solicitation funds amounting to nearly \$400,000, planned the buildings, and gathered a library of 19,000 volumes. He left this institution Dec. 31, 1887, and was at once invited to the chair of psychology, logic, and ethics in Marietta College. This position he held until 1895, when he again undertook pioneer work as president of Fairmount College. In this position he wore himself out, and died in the harness. Doctor Morrison was married, July 8, 1863, to Miranda Capen Dimond of Brooklyn, N. Y., who survives him, with two sons, their

only daughter having died at the age of twenty-five.

Reverend William Stratton Palmer, D.D., died at his home in Norwich Town, Conn., May 17, 1907. Doctor Palmer was born at Orfordville, N. H., Aug. 6, 1827, and fitted for college at Thetford Academy. For several years after graduation he served as a teacher, first for two years at Kingston, R. I., then for one year as principal of Berwick Academy, Maine, and then until January, 1859, as principal of the Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio. Having decided to enter the ministry, he studied for two years at Andover Theological Seminary. Feb. 19, 1862, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church of Wells River, Vt., and served this church and community with rare success for twelve years. In 1874 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second church in Norwich, Conn., and remained there until his resignation on account of failing health in September, 1889. He then spent a year in European travel. For some time after his return, as strength allowed, he preached for longer or shorter times in vacant pulpits. In November, 1892, he accepted the pastoral care of the church in Lebanon, Conn., while retaining his residence in Norwich Town, where he had established his home, and continued to perform this work with great acceptance until 1898; from this date until his decease he held a similar position at Bozrah, Conn. Doctor Palmer was a man of very attractive personality, and greatly endeared himself to his parishioners. Feb. 5, 1855, he was married to Fannie P. Walbridge of Brookfield, Vt., who died Sept. 2, 1903. Doctor and Mrs. Palmer were childless.

CLASS OF 1857

Secretary, Dr. John H. Clark, Amherst, N. H.

The last issue of the Bi-MONTHLY contained an account of the semi-centennial reunion of the class. At that meeting the following letter from President Tucker was read:

"Nantucket, June 21, 1907.

"TO THE CLASS OF '57:

"I very much regret that my enforced

absence prevents me from paying my respects to you upon your fiftieth anniversary. The traditions of your class held the mind of the College when I entered in 1857. Much as the seniors meant to a freshman, the men who had just crossed the threshold into the world loomed very much larger. I think that they have justified the proportions which we then gave them. The Class of '57 has brought high honor to the College. As you return in person, bringing with you the memories of those who have fallen by the way, I trust that you will accept the estimation in which you are held, as individuals and as a class, by those whose office it is to take note in behalf of the College of all the graduates who have added the most to her reputation and influence.

"The College environment has changed since your undergraduate days, but no little of the responsibility for the change rests upon one of your number whom the alumni nominated as their first representative upon the Board of Trustees. I hope that you are making yourselves altogether at home in the Hall which bears his name. The outward changes are more obvious than those in the internal development of the College. The subject matter and the method of college discipline have, however, changed in corresponding degree. Of course it is yet to be seen with what result. The Class of 1907 may or may not reach the high level of the Class of 1857 in attainments and in public service. But the changed conditions of their college life were a necessity. The curriculum of your time could not repeat its splendid results in the men of today. For better or for worse the College must minister to the mind of each new generation in ways which are the most persuasive and compelling to the mind of that generation.

"But underlying all these changes without and within I think that you will have the assured feeling, as you leave Hanover, that the College is the same as of old—set to the same ends and pervaded by the same spirit. The men whom you are to greet for the first time as graduates are what you were and are in their affection and loyalty. For this I can vouch. From the Class of 1837 to the Class of 1907 there is but one purpose actuating the alumni—to see to it

that the College meets its increasing opportunity. I think that we have all come to believe that in so doing we keep faith with the past. And of this spirit no class has given clearer or more tangible proof than the Class of '57.

"I am, in high esteem,

"Most sincerely yours,

"W. J. TUCKER"

CLASS OF 1867

Secretary, Prof. Horace Goodhue, Northfield, Minn.

At the last Commencement, Professor Horace Goodhue presented to the trustees of Carleton College his resignation as dean of the college and professor of Greek, after completing forty years of service. Professor Goodhue went to Carleton immediately upon his graduation from Dartmouth, and has been connected with the college since its organization, being for a time at the head of its preparatory department. An appreciative writer in the *Congregationalist* says: "It is as dean of the student body that Professor Goodhue will be remembered longest, and always with tenderest affection. The nickname of 'Zeus' has stood these forty years for an Olympian mingling of justice and kindness. His physical stature seemed to give him a conscious superiority which could well afford liberal drafts upon his unfailing sympathy for the lad in trouble. He was always wise, always good-natured, always sympathetic."

CLASS OF 1871

Secretary, Prof. Marvin D. Bisbee, Hanover, N. H.

Reverend Francis Merton Munson, A. B. Dartmouth, 1871; A. M. Dartmouth, 1890; LL.D. St. Johns College, Md., 1896, died Thursday afternoon, May 2, 1907, in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, where he had been taken, as a last resort, from his home in Newcastle, Del., to undergo a surgical operation, from which he failed to rally.

Doctor Munson was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1848, and was in his fifty-ninth year. His father, Samuel Bishop Munson, and his mother, Hannah Sewell,

were both of old New Haven, Conn., families and were of French Huguenot stock. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from the high school; he also studied at Marietta College, Ohio, and after graduation at Dartmouth in 1871, spent one or two years of study abroad, in German universities. In 1883 he entered actively upon the work of the Christian ministry, in the Protestant Episcopal church, and served as rector of churches in Circleville, Marion, and Cleveland, Ohio. In 1894 he accepted a call to the old Immanuel Church, of Newcastle, Del., where he continued to serve until his death, esteemed and loved, not only by his own parishioners, but, in truth, by the whole community. In 1901 he represented the Diocese of Delaware in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church held at San Francisco, and for many years, in addition to his manifold duties, he was editor-in-chief of the *Delaware Churchman*, and his work in this connection gave him a wide acquaintance among laymen as well as the clergy of his denomination.

In 1877, Doctor Munson was married to Miss Sallie Lamar, daughter of the late William W. Lamar, one of Kentucky's distinguished families, and his domestic life was a happy one. He is survived by Mrs. Munson and three children, viz.: Francis Merton Munson, A.B., M.D., surgeon U. S. Navy; Dudley Lamar Munson, A.B., M.D., a practicing physician of Wilmington, Del., and Genevieve Elsa Munson; also by one brother, William Sellev Munson, of New York City.

In 1895, Doctor Munson was commissioned by the governor of the state of Delaware, chaplain of the First Infantry Regiment, Delaware National Guard, with the rank of captain, and he served as such in the field with his regiment during the Spanish-American War of 1898, his two sons serving also in the same regiment. He continued to the day of his death to serve his regiment in these capacities, and was buried by it, with military honors, in the churchyard of his old church at Newcastle, at 1.45 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, May 4, 1907.

The following, taken from the *Boston Globe*, is self-explanatory. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"A martyr to duty. Erected by the postal employees of the United States to the memory of

Eben Brewer.

first mail agent of the United States to Cuba, who died July 14, 1898, aged fifty years."

A monument to a hero of the mails was dedicated in the city of Erie last week. It was erected by the subscriptions of the postal employees of the country, and is in the form of a statue of Eben Brewer, a Vermonter born and a graduate of Dartmouth, who set up a post office for the soldiers of the American army within forty-eight hours of their landing on Cuban soil in the war with Spain.

Before dark, on the first day that the office was opened, this postmaster in the field started 8000 letters on their way to the United States from the soldiers, and at day-break of the following day he started 4000 more. He opened a money order office and helped the men to forward their wages home; \$600 was sent the first day. He carried the mail to the front, staggering under the tropic sun, and struggled on with the problem of shipping his pouches to the United States after all his assistants had dropped from exhaustion.

No man in the ranks of the army did his duty more valiantly than this un-uniformed servant of the nation, who battled alone with no cheering comrades around him and no bugles to urge him forward. And he died at his post, a victim of yellow fever.

CLASS OF 1875

Secretary, Henry W. Stevens, Concord, N. H.

Judge Alfred Francis Sears died of apoplexy at his home in Portland, Oregon, Aug. 25, 1907. He was born in Concord, N. H., Sept. 4, 1852. His home from his boyhood was in New York City, where he attended the public schools. His preparation for college was completed at Phillips Exeter Academy, and, after a year at Harvard, he entered the Sophomore class at

Dartmouth in the fall of 1873. After graduation he studied law at Boston University. In 1879, he went to Portland, Oregon, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. He was successful in practice, and took an active part in all public interests. In 1896, he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court of the state, and retained this position until his death. Among other positions which Judge Sears has held are the following, which indicate the nature of his activities outside the practice of his profession: Vice president of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Oregon Humane Society; an officer of the Prisoner's Aid Society; professor of equity in the law school of the University of Oregon; president of the Oregon State Bar Association. He was also actively connected with the Unitarian church of Portland. He was married April 12, 1876, to Ellen P., daughter of Joseph Carver of Bridgewater, Mass., who survives him, with three sons.

Mrs. Lucy Neal Proctor, widow of the late John C. Proctor of this class, died in Peoria, Ill., July 8, 1907.

CLASS OF 1877

Secretary, John M. Comstock, Chelsea, Vt.

The death in New York City, May 18, 1907, of Reverend Angus Archibald Robertson removes the oldest member of the class of '77, and a man much loved by all his classmates. He attained neither wealth nor fame, but his faithful and laborious service to humanity through his chosen profession deserve all the tribute that may be paid in these columns. His name indicates his Scotch ancestry. He was born on Prince Edward Island, June 11, 1849, and came to Massachusetts in 1868. He was dependent upon his own exertions for the means of his education, at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and at Dartmouth. After theological study at Yale and Oberlin seminaries, he was ordained in 1880 to the Congregational ministry. Up to the year 1887 he served as pastor of churches of this denomination at South Haven, Mich., Buda, Ill., Massena, N. Y., and Vergennes, Vt. From 1887 to 1892 he was minister in charge of Willoughby Avenue chapel, in Brooklyn,

N. Y. For some time following, he lived in poor health at Demarest, N. J., and preached for a time at Pelhamville, N. Y. He then took charge for some time of a new enterprise at Port Morris, in upper New York City. In 1897-8, he was pastor at Aquebogue, Long Island. A change of views then led him into the Protestant Episcopal church, and for some time from June, 1899, he labored in and about Duluth, Minn. In 1900-03, he was rector at Fort Smith, Ark., and for the next two years he was in charge of churches in Michigan, at Croswell, Detroit, and Hudson. For a year he was at Maquoketa, Ia., but his health had gradually failed since receiving a paralytic stroke in Detroit, and in May, 1906, he returned to New York, where the last year of his life was spent in increasing weakness. This record can only hint at the unselfish devotion of his life and at hardships bravely borne. He was twice married, his first wife, Mary Barrows How of Portland, Me., having died in 1887. In 1893, he married Mrs. Marie R. (Vermilyea) Barnett of New York, who survives him. Of the two children of his first wife, one died in infancy and one at the age of seventeen. An only son by his second wife died at the age of three years.

Hattie Z. (Curtis), wife of Sumner Wallace, died at their home in Rochester, N. H., July 13, of consumption.

Low Rosen crossed the Atlantic from London in September. His address for the present is 448 Guy St., Montreal, Que.

CLASS OF 1886

Secretary, William M. Hatch, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Perrin Truman Kellogg died at his home in Whitefield, N. H., April 23, 1907, after a month's illness. Mr. Kellogg was born in Worcester, Vt., Oct. 27, 1862, being the fifth of seven children of William H. and Julia A. (Templeton) Kellogg. He prepared for college in the Union School of Montpelier, Vt. After graduation he read law in the office of Smilie and Wing of Montpelier, and in 1890 opened an office in Whitefield, where he remained in practice, being also largely interested in various business enterprises in Northern New

Hampshire and Vermont. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was several times the candidate of his party for office. In 1889 he married Nellie L. Hackett of Northfield, Vt., who survives him with two daughters.

Professor Arthur Fairbanks has been appointed director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and has entered upon the duties of his new position. Professor Fairbanks was born in Hanover, Nov. 13, 1864, being the son of Professor Henry Fairbanks '53. He was tutor in the College for the first year after graduation, and then studied for the ministry at Yale and Union seminaries, — a profession which he has never actively followed. Study abroad won him the degree of Ph D. from Freiburg University in 1890. For the next two years he taught Greek and German at Dartmouth, and was for the next six years connected with the faculty of Yale University. In 1898-9 he occupied a fellowship with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. On his return he was for a year an assistant professor at Cornell, and then for six years professor of Greek in the University of Iowa. After one year in a similar position at the University of Michigan, he is called to his present work, for which his profound classical and archeological scholarship eminently fits him. He has recently published a handbook of Greek and Roman mythology, and has in press a monograph on Athenian white figured vases.

CLASS OF 1893

Secretary, Harlan C. Pearson, Concord, N. H.

Edwin B. Weston of West Derry, N. H., was married in Randolph, Vt., Aug. 8, to Lena Adelle, daughter of Mrs. Eugenie Ellison of Randolph.

Winthrop P. Abbott has resigned the principalship of the Proctor, Vt., graded school to become superintendent for the towns of Chittenden, Pittsford, Rutland, and Proctor, at a salary of \$1800.

A. O. Caswell, late supervisor of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, in South Boston, began August 12 his duties as superintendent of schools at Marblehead, Mass.

Reverend Harry N. Dascomb has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church

of Port Huron, Mich., to accept a call to the church in Grinnell, Iowa. The latter is the college church of Iowa College, has nearly a thousand members, and is one of the largest and most important in the Interior. Mr. Dascomb succeeds Reverend E. M. Vittum, D.D. of the class of 1878, who becomes president of Fargo College.

Born, July 21, at Cuttingsville, Vt., a son (Stephen Parker) to Doctor and Mrs. Herbert S. Martyn.

Samuel P. Hunt, assistant manager of the Manchester, N. H., Traction Company, was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1, to Miss Lucy A. Rowell of Brooklyn.

Doctor Henry C. Ide died June 5, 1907, at a sanatorium in Burlington, Vt., of dilatation of the heart. Doctor Ide was born at Passumpsic, Vt., June 11, 1869, and fitted at St. Johnsbury Academy. He was noted in College as an athlete, being the New England intercollegiate champion in the 220-yards dash and the 220-yards hurdles. After graduation he took up the study of medicine, graduating from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1896, and began and continued practice at McIndoe Falls, Vt. A widow and one child survive him.

Samuel P. French, for several years a teacher in Hawaii, has returned with his family, and is at his old home at West Lebanon, N. H.

Senator Guy W. Cox is a member of the committee of the Massachusetts legislature which will investigate the subject of taxation and report to the legislature of 1908.

CLASS OF 1895

Secretary, Frank P. Dodge, Boulder, Colo.

Norman J. Page has been appointed principal of the high school at Lisbon, N. H. Mr. Page is a native of Benton, N. H., a graduate of the Haverhill, N. H., Academy in 1891, and attended summer schools at Harvard, Dartmouth, and Grenoble, France, making a special study of the French and German languages, psychology, and pedagogy. He has taught in Haverhill, Orford, and Bethlehem, N. H., has been superintending principal at Henniker, N. H., principal of the Pittsfield high school

four years, and for the last two years superintending principal of the Woodsville schools. Mr. Page has had the advantages of foreign travel, having been abroad three times. He was married June 23, 1904, to Miss Helen Ridler White of Pawtucket, R. I., who was formerly a school teacher. They have one son, Norman Frederic.

Doctor Jesse K. Marden, medical missionary at Marsovan, Asiatic Turkey, is in this country on a brief vacation.

F. E. Austin, late instructor in electrical engineering in the Thayer School, has been appointed to a professorship of the same subject in Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and will organize this department, which has just been added.

E. S. Watson goes from the head of the Pittsfield, N. H., High School to become superintendent of schools for the towns of Newport, Coventry, and Irasburg, Vt., at a salary of \$1500. He makes his home in Newport.

CLASS OF 1897

Secretary, Merrill Boyd, 11 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

E. W. Butterfield has been appointed principal of the Dover, N. H., High School after a four years' service as principal of the Laconia, N. H., High School.

After a pastorate of six years and five months at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Rev. Benjamin T. Marshall was installed on October 25, 1906, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Walter F. Kelley is engaged in the practice of medicine at Irvington, Indianapolis, Indiana. He is also demonstrator of pathology in the Indiana Medical College; assistant physical examiner at the Indianapolis Juvenile Court; and director of physical culture at the Indianapolis Blind Institute.

John W. Merrow is spending a few



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months in Italy, pursuing the study of architecture.

Anson W. Brown is instructor at the Rock Ridge School, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Robert J. Sisk has accepted an election to the principalship of the Auburn, Me., High School, at a salary of \$2000. He has been in a similar position at Milford, N. H.

CLASS OF 1902

Secretary, William C. Hill, 15 Lonsdale St., Ashmont, Boston, Mass.

Doctor Arthur E. Pattrell was married in Boston, June 18, to Miss Nina Eliza Goulett.

J. Edward Hartshorn, who is in the Chinese Imperial Customs service, has been transferred from Hankow to Ichang, China.

Raymond E. Paine, who is with William E. Peck and Co., trading merchants, has been transferred to South America, and his present address is Rivadavia 922, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

T. L. Barnes is teaching in Eatontown, N. J.

James Frank Drake of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Mildred Augusta Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Plymouth, N. H., were married at Plymouth July 25, 1907. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Edwin J. Aiken of Concord, N. H. Miss Chase is a graduate of the Plymouth High School, Abbott Academy, and Mount Holyoke College. The evening preceding the wedding a dance was given at the Pemigewasset House by the parents of the bride. At the wedding ceremony Lohengrin's wedding march was sung by a Dartmouth male quartet composed of Messrs. Harry S. McDevitt of Brighton, Mass., Morton Hull of Chicago, Herbert G. Parker of Worcester, Mass., and Arthur F. Mayo of Boston. Miss Laura Hull, a cousin of the bride, was flower girl, and Miss Lela C. Elliott, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Percy O. Dorr of Boston, a classmate of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Herbert W. Briggs '01, of Boston, Nelson C. Newell, 2nd, of Bustillos, Mexico, Everett S. Bleding, Robert S.

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Folsom, George W. Pike, Julian A. Rice, Charles Tift, and Lewis Tift of Springfield, Mass. A reception was held following the wedding. The couple will reside at 102 Florida street, Springfield, Mass.

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CLASS OF 1905

Secretary, Edgar Gilbert, Methuen, Mass.

Henry M. Hobart of New York and Miss M. C. McColl, daughter of Mrs. Florence Linder McColl of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married at the summer home of the McColls in Jerusalem, Cohasset, Mass., August 7, 1907. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Cecil Harper of the Pope Memorial Church, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Colonel Albert A. Pope. The best man was John Tuck of Sharon, and the ushers, all Dartmouth men: Ralph Linder Pope of Boston, Victor D. Harriman and Walter W. Hoffman of Brooklyn, James Vaughan of Chicago, George C. Agry of

Newton, Mass., A. Karl Skinner of Keene, N. H., Walter Sidney Dillon of Fitchburg, Mass., and Charles H. Brooks of Claremont, N. H. The bridesmaids were Misses Agnes and Marjorie McColl, and the maid of honor Miss Stella McColl. Arthur M. Raymond of Boston presided at the organ. After the wedding there was a reception at the summer home of the bride's mother, Lyndermere.

John William Knibbs, Jr., was married in Worcester, Mass., July 10, to Marion Lovell, daughter of George Clinton Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Knibbs are residing at 5603 Bartmer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Walter Huston Lillard was married in the College Church, Hanover, on the afternoon of September 5, to Ethel Augusta, daughter of Professor and Mrs. John Vose Hazen. Mr. and Mrs. Lillard are now at Andover, Mass., where Mr. Lillard is an instructor in Phillips Academy.

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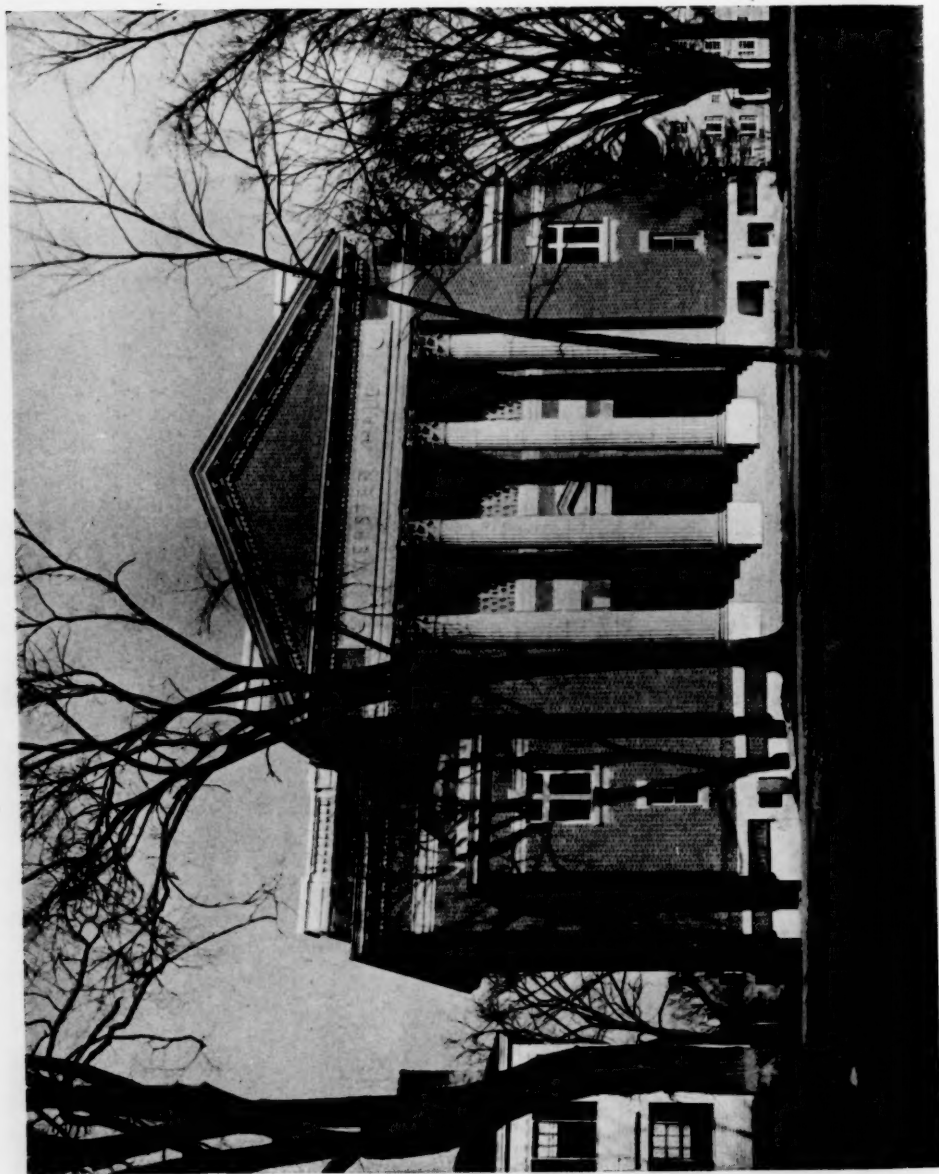


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